The New-York Times, Tuesday, February 16, 1858.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII....NO. 2000 | NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1858. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Select Committee on Kansas.

Determination of the Majority to Stifle Investigation.

The Witness Wolcott Committed to Jail for Contempt.

Reorganization of the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts—New-York [illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 15.

The Select Committee on Kansas had a meeting this afternoon, and had a stormy time of it. The majority voted down every proposition looking to a full investigation of the facts. It is evident that the intention is to override every consideration of common decency in order to stifle investigation, and [illegible] the Kansas question before the [illegible] can be brought out.

It is understood that the Douglas Postmaster at [illegible] will be supplanted to-morrow by the appointment of his predecessor, or a new named Commissioner.

The witness Wolcott is in jail. His friends say that he will stay there until the House is tired of it.

[illegible]

[illegible] ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, Feb. 15.

Senator Seward has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill in the Senate to reorganize the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts, so that the several States shall be represented by Judges in [illegible] more nearly on the basis of their federal [illegible], while the administration of justice [illegible] be made more speedy and efficient. It is understood that Mr. Seward thinks the Supreme Court [illegible] citadel to be stormed.

Mr. Wolcott, the recusant witness, was this evening transferred to the Marshal for the District of Columbia, for confinement in jail in obedience to the order of the House.

The Senate have confirmed Mr. Jewett as Marshal for the Northern District, and Mr. Birdsall as Naval Officer of New-York.

An ineffectual motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy on the speeches and proceedings [illegible] the confirmation of Mr. Sedgwick, as District-Attorney of New-York. They involve the [illegible] of New-York politics, and the reasons that led to the removal of Mr. McKeon.

The indications are that the new code of laws of the District of Columbia, voted on to-day, will be rejected by a large majority.

The commander of the ship *John Adams*, writing from Valparaiso under date Dec. 28, informs the Navy Department that the ship *Antoinette*, of New-York, foundered at sea Nov. 25. The general appearance of the vessel was such as to lead to the conclusion that the officers and crew were taken off by a friendly sail.

Official advices from New-Granada state that the people there were quietly organizing a new federal system of government. The treaty between Granada and the United States was submitted to Congress on the 1st of February.

Santa Anna was daily expecting to be formally recalled to Mexico.

XXXVth CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Monday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Seward presented a memorial from the Commissioners of Emigration of New-York, complaining of the abuses to females by officers of ships, and gave notice that he would introduce a bill relating to the subject.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a resolution calling for the President's instructions to Mr. Meade, Minister to Brazil, previous to his departure.

Mr. Houston presented resolutions from the Legislature of Texas praying for an investigation of the charges against Judge Watrous during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Indiana contested election case was taken up. Mr. Hamlin urged the importance of immediate action.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, a resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for increasing the facilities of refining gold for coinage at the San Francisco mint.

The resolutions in the Indiana Contested Election case were considered.

Mr. Hamlin thought that it was remarkable, that after the Committee on Elections had reported resolutions directing the taking of testimony, the Senate should repeatedly refuse to consider the resolutions. He read Mr. Mason's remarks on the admission of Minnesota, and Mr. Bayard's arguments on the admission of Kansas, to show the importance of deciding the question, before considering the admission of new States.

Mr. Benjamin argued in favor of the Committee's resolution.

Mr. Collamer contended that the testimony sought was immaterial and ought not to be admitted.

Mr. Toombs advocated the resolution directing the taking of testimony.

Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Trumbull opposed it.

Mr. Stuart suggested the passage of a resolution limiting the time for taking testimony.

Mr. Hunter moved the postponement of the subject until to-morrow. Carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

CORRECTION.

In the report of Thursday's Senate proceedings it is stated that Mr. Pugh made strong points against the [illegible] providing for payment for printing the "Dred Scott" decision. The statement was incorrect. He objected to the copyright clause only.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Warren asked, but the House refused, to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution confining the debates in the Committee of the Whole strictly to the subject pending, and setting apart three evenings in each week for general discussion.

A resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriating $20,000 to meet the expenses of the several investigating Committees, was passed.

Mr. Campbell asked leave to introduce a bill requesting the President to negotiate for the purchase of the British North American Provinces and Cuba, the people of said Provinces to regulate their institutions in their own way.

Mr. Clingman suggested adding "and the rest of [illegible]."

The House refused to suspend the rules by Ayes 18.

Mr. Wolcott appeared, with a writing statement [illegible] to contemn the authority of the House, [illegible] the right of the Committee to require answers to questions not within the scope of their duties, viz., the investigation of charges against members of the last House, in connection with the Tariff bill. He had been legally advised not to answer questions criminating himself, unless opportunity was granted him to be heard in his defence. He defended his position at great length.

Mr. [illegible] interrupted the reading of the document, saying he had heard enough.

Mr. Clemens asked whether the opinion was signed Reverdy Johnson.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution declaring that Mr. Wolcott has failed to answer satisfactorily, and ordering him to be committed to jail, and be kept in close custody until he is willing to answer all legal and proper questions.

Mr. Stanton said that the power to inquire necessarily implied the power to compel witnesses to produce all essential evidence. The House had, by the common law, the right to punish witnesses for contempt. It was proved that $86,000 came into the hands of Mr. Wolcott, perhaps innocently, but subsequently it might have been applied to corrupt purposes. The Committee have the right of knowing [illegible] of the money.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, ineffectually moved to table the whole subject.

The resolution was passed under the operation of the previous question by a vote of 128 against 55.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abrogating the so-called Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain. Adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

The Nomination of Auditor—Candidates for Regent of the University.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 15.

The report that the Governor has decided to nominate Mr. Leavenworth as Auditor has no official foundation. Gov. King has decided to nominate a Republican for that office, but has not made known the gentleman's name.

The Americans have nominated, as their candidate for Regent of the University, Hon. Lorenzo Burrows, late Comptroller.

The Republicans met in caucus in the Assembly Chamber this evening. Senator Patterson was Chairman and George Walford, Secretary.

An informal ballot for Regent of the University resulted as follows:

Wm. Cullen Bryant, of New-York	20
Lorenzo Burrows, of Orleans	10
D. H. Cochrane, of Albany	7
A. W. Bradford, of New-York	2
L. H. Morgan, Otis Allen and L. Linklaen, 1 each.	

On the second ballot Mr. Burrows received 31 and Mr. Bryant 28.

Mr. Diven, who nominated Mr. Barrows, paid a high compliment to Mr. Bryant, declaring that the nomination could confer no honor on him, but that while he would confer honor on the Board if elected, expediency dictated the nomination of Mr. Barrows, whose devotion to freedom he (Diven) answered for.

On the formal ballot Mr. Burrows received a majority of the votes, and was declared nominated.

The Democrats have nominated John Vanderbilt, of Kings County.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Monday, Feb. 15.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and after the transaction of some important business, went into Committee of the Whole on local bills, and on rising adjourned.

METROPOLITAN POLICE LAW.

Attorney-General Tremain's opinion on the 12th section of the metropolitan law is as follows:

The 12th section, to which the resolution refers, provides that "no person who shall ever have been removed from the police force established by this act, for cause, shall be reappointed by the Board of Police to any office in the police force."

By Sec. 22 of said act the Police in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, officers and patrolmen, were required to continue to do duty under existing laws at the passage of the act, and according to the regulations of the departments of New-York and Brooklyn until after the first meeting of the Board of Police under that act, or when it was declared that the said Police should hold office and do duty under the provisions of said act and as members of the Police force of the "Metropolitan Police District" thereby constituted.

Section 23 provides that the Board of Police should remove from office any of the present members of the Police Departments of New-York or Brooklyn, not possessed of the qualifications set forth in section 7 of that act, but should proceed in the manner prescribed in said 7th section.

Section 7 declares that no person should be appointed to office or hold office on the police force who could not read and write the English language, or who was not a citizen of the United States, or who should not have resided within the Metropolitan Police District during a term of five years next preceding his appointment, or who should have been convicted of crime.

The same section also provided that no person should be removed from office, except upon written charges preferred against him to the Board of Police Commissioners, and after an opportunity should have been afforded him of being heard in his defence.

It is my opinion that there is nothing either in the 12th section of said act, or any other part thereof, inconsistent with the appointment of persons composing the police force of the City of New-York at the time of the passage of said act, unless such persons have been removed for cause, according to the provisions of the 7th section. Prior to such removal, the service of written charges preferred against the officer to the Board of Police, and an opportunity to be heard in his defence, were jurisdictional facts. Any order of removal, made without a compliance with these prerequisites, would be illegal and void.

A legal removal, however, "for cause," would constitute a disqualification to any reappointment by the Board of Police to any office in the said police force.

LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Monday, Feb. 15.

Seventy members were present.

The Bank Superintendent sent in a list of the Banks that have withdrawn securities below the amount required by law. The amount of the securities withdrawn from Sept. 30, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858, is $2,274,-769 40, and the amount deposited for the same time, $342,148.

Among the petitions presented were several relative to the location of the piers of the North and East River steamboats, and for an act regulating the rate of railroad freight.

Mr. Enos reported favorably the bill to amend the charter of the State Woman's Hospital.

Mr. Smith gave notice of a bill to rescind the opening of Albany-street, in New-York.

Mr. McNett had leave to withdraw the petition asking extraordinary privileges for Irishmen on the ground of the signatures being forgeries.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Dyckman, to amend the Act of 1857 relative to Harlem Bridge at the terminus of Third-avenue, by requiring the counties of New-York and Westchester to bear the expense of maintaining and repairing, and rebuilding, when necessary, such bridge.

Mr. Haggerty moved a preamble and resolution repudiating the idea that the vote of the members of the Assembly should be taken as a test of any man's political sentiments upon any political question, and declaring it a mere vote of courtesy. Laid over.

The House then took up the Governor's Message but, without action, reported progress.

The House transacted no other business of importance and then adjourned.

A Row—Two Men Shot.

Cincinnati, Monday, Feb. 15.

At Indianapolis, on Saturday night, two Irishmen entered a liquor saloon, and being refused liquor attempted to raise a disturbance with the persons present. The barkeeper, named Hom, and a man named Castillo interfered to prevent a fight, when the Irishmen fired into the crowd. Castillo was shot twice, and died last night. Hom was also shot twice, and is not expected to live. There is much excitement in consequence of the affair, and lynch-law is talked of. One of the Irishmen was arrested.

Defalcation, etc., etc.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 15.

Recent developments show George Shieber, late Collector of St. Louis County, to be a defaulter to the amount of $100,000.

Messrs. McLean, Sherrard and Marshall, Governor elect of Kansas, arrived here last evening from Kansas, but they bring no news.

The Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, Va., Monday, Feb. 15.

The Senate have defeated the bill consolidating the Northwestern with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.

Fires.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH AT MIDDLETOWN POINT BY FIRE.

Keyport, N. J., Monday, Feb. 15.

The new Baptist Church at Middletown Point, two miles from this place, took fire yesterday morning just before the services had commenced, and was totally destroyed. Loss quite heavy, and no insurance. The fire originated in the ceiling near the stove-pipe. The dwelling-house adjoining the church, belonging to Abraham Cottrell, also took fire and was destroyed; mostly covered by insurance. The printing office of the New-Jersey *Weekly Times* also took fire, but was subdued without much damage to the building.

FIRE AT THE ALFRED ACADEMY.

Alfred, N.Y., Monday, Feb. 15.

The ladies' building of the Alfred Academy was burned down yesterday morning. Its contents were nearly all saved. The loss is about $4,000, and the insurance $4,000. The other departments of the school go on as usual.

FIRE IN FREDERICTON, N. B.

St. John, N. B., Monday, Feb. 15.

A fire which broke out in the house of Mr. Wilson, near the Barker House, in Fredericton, yesterday morning, destroyed seven houses and a blacksmith's shop. A man named A. Taylor and his wife were burned to death.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 15.

In consequence of the appointment of a new Justice, it was ordered that the following allotment be made:

For the First Circuit, Nathan Clifford; for the Second, Samuel Nelson; for the Third, Robert C. Grier; for the Fourth, Roger B. Taney; for the Fifth, Jno. A. Campbell; for the Sixth, James A. Wayne; for the Seventh, Jno. McLean; for the Eighth, John Catron; and for the Ninth, Peter V. Daniel.

No. 62—Hyde and Ogden *vs.* Henry L. Stone. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs and interest.

No. 34.—Cyrus McCormick *vs.* Waite Talcott *et al.* Argument continued for the appellees.

No. 33.—The Commercial Bank of Manchester *vs.* Henry S. Buckner. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana with costs.

No. 48.—Wm. B. Grant *et al. vs.* Cornelius Poillon, *et al.*—Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the Circuit for the Southern District of New-York with costs.

No. 46.—Wm. Hungerford *vs.* John Ligerson. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the District Court of Wisconsin, with costs.

No. 64—Wm. B. Dean *vs.* Nathan Mason *et al.* Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island for further proceeding.

Southern Steamers.

THE STAR OF THE SOUTH AND THE THOMAS SWANN AT SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Monday, Feb. 15.

The *Star of the South* arrived here in 72 hours from New-York. All well.

The screw-steamship *Thomas Swann*, of Cromwell's line, arrived here early this morning.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, S. C., Monday, Feb. 15.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. Murray, arrived here from New-York at 4½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The Bay State Mills Corporation.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 15.

Judge Thomas, of the Supreme Court, to-day granted a perpetual injunction on the Bay State Mills Corporation, and dissolving the Company. Receivers are to be appointed by the creditors.

The Peninsular Bank of Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Monday, Feb. 15.

The Peninsular Bank of this city resumed business to-day.

Burning of a Church.

Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 15.

St. Ann's Episcopal Church, at Annapolis, was destroyed by fire last night. It was one of the oldest churches in the State. The fire caught from one of the flues.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Items of News from Valparaiso.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Friday, Jan. 1, 1858.

The British steamer *Valdivia* was wrecked near Maule on the 11th ult.; passengers and crew saved.

The Chilian war steamer *Maria Isabel* was lost a few days since in the Straits. She had gone to relieve the Sardinian bark *George*; struck sunken rock, and all hands had just time to save their lives, getting on board the vessel they went to rescue, in which they arrived here safely 36 hours ago.

The American sloop-of-war *Jean Adams* is here at anchor. So is the British line-of-battle ship *Monarch*, waiting her relief by the *Ganges* from England.

An American, named Dorwarr, died here a few days ago at the hospital. He came from Lima, where he had been a railroad contractor. He was from Western New-York, and had been in California.

In the railroad from [illegible] Santiago a change has been made. A new company has been formed for the part not completed, and the work has been placed in the hands of Mr. Barnard, an American engineer, very recently arrived from the United States.

It is greatly to be hoped the new line of American steamers for this coast may be established. As Congress will meet so soon we trust the appropriation will be made, so as to encourage an enterprise so desirable.

At present this country is undergoing the worst commercial crisis it has ever experienced. What will be the result remains to be seen; though there is reason to hope the hardest of it may have passed, and that the new year will bring new prosperity.

The promise of crops is excellent north and south, and it is hoped flour will come down. It has long been from $5 to $6 the cwt. T.

Hon. Erastus Corning's Vote in Congress.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

When a paper of the pretensions of the New-York Times, allows its regular Albany Legislative correspondent to charge that Mr. Corning sold his vote on the Lecompton question, for the purpose of transferring to a Bank in which he was interested the deposits of the Pension Agency of this city, and of obtaining a second-class foreign mission for his relative, John V. L. Pruyn, Esq., it may be well to direct public attention to the baseness to which partizan hate can stoop.

In the first place, the Government has nothing to do with the designation of the Bank in which the Pension Agency shall keep its funds. It furnishes the necessary funds to the Pension Agent, takes ample security from him and he keeps them in such place of safety—either his private vault, or the vault of a Bank—as he pleases. We suppose the allusion of the Times is to the transfer of the Pension funds to the Bank of the Interior by the action of the Pension Agent—a Bank in which Mr. Corning has not a cent of interest and with which he has no connection, and of the change of the funds in question to which he had no knowledge, until the arrangement was consummated.

In reference to the allusion to Mr. Pruyn, it may be as well, since the subject has been thus referred to, to state all the foundation there is for any gossip on the subject. Upon the incoming of the present Administration, no Cabinet officer being taken from this State, the impression prevailed quite extensively that a first-class mission would be awarded to the State, and we have it from reliable authority that all of the Democratic Senators and members of the last Legislature signed a request to the President for the appointment of Mr. Pruyn to the mission to Berlin. But the President, in distributing his *diplomatic appointments*, found it necessary to assign this mission to the North-west, and Gov. Wright, of Indiana, was appointed. During all this time Mr. Pruyn was in Europe, and did not return until this appointment had been made. *This is all that has taken place in relation to a foreign appointment for Mr. Pruyn.* There has been no application in his behalf for a second-class mission, and none for a diplomatic position, except that at Berlin. When Gov. Wright was appointed the subject was dropped. Thus much it is due both to Mr. Corning and Mr. Pruyn that we should say, in answer to charges on this subject put forth by the New-York Times.

The Books of the Auditor's Office.

From the Atlas and Argus.

Stanwix Hall,

Albany, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

I noticed an editorial article in this day's New-York *Tribune*, charging, upon information, that the books in the Auditor's Office of the Canal Department are one year in arrear. Not wishing, at this *particular juncture*, to rest under an imputation of this sort, I desire to say that the *Tribune* has been misinformed, and that the statement is not true, as must be apparent to any one who knows that two Reports from the Department, for the last fiscal year, have already been sent to the Legislature.

There are some facts connected with this subject that transpired under my predecessors, which need not now be stated. Will you allow me, through your paper, to put myself entirely right, on this subject, before the public? Yours, N. S. BENTON.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Location of the Capital.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

To-day, the Territorial Legislature has made commendable progress in the dispatch of bills, giving exclusive privileges to whoever was so fortunate as to get their measures before the respective Houses for action. The business has been accumulating upon the Committees to an unprecedented extent, and until this week, but few bills have been put upon their final passage. They now find the session is drawing to a close, and that they must, either go home to their constituents with but a scanty, patched-up code, or they must take the opposite extreme and hurry off bills by the bushel, without either consideration or debate. In about six hours, to-day, the House had passed *between eighty and ninety bills*, and since noon, the Council has passed *over seventy bills*. They just set the mill to grinding, and then kept the hopper full, not seeming to care for the result. Sometimes the bills would receive only two votes on their final passage—others received four and six in a House of forty members.

This evening both Houses are in session. The Council are considering private bills, and will doubtless pass as many as their voting capacities will allow of in the short hours they are in session. The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill entitled "An act to remove and permanently locate the seat of Government."

The motion was made that all the towns that were competing for the Capital, should be nominated by their friends severally, when some twenty towns were nominated, including all the towns in Kansas of any prominence. The ayes and nays were called upon an informal ballot, when the tally stood for Lawrence, 5; Leavenworth, 4; Topeka, 6; and other towns without number one and two each. On the second ballot the vote was for Topeka, 8; Lawrence, 6; Leavenworth, 3; Grasshopper Falls, 4, Ossawatomie, 3; Emporia, 4; Manhattan, 2; and few other towns one each.

A lengthy debate then followed, in which the merits and demerits of all the competitors were fully canvassed. The annexing of the Cherokee country was alluded to as a thing probable, and as an argument in favor of locating the capital south of the Kansas River. On the other hand, friends of the Nebraska annexation project came forward with the logical arguments for locating the capital either in or north of the Kansas Valley. Emporia on the south and Grasshopper Falls on the north received a large share of attention in the debate. Three or four more ballotings took place, when a new vein was opened in the debate. Several members took the position that the Legislature was bribed by a direct interest in some paper town, for the purpose of securing the capital thereby. Those who spoke said *they knew* what they affirmed. They too had been approached in the same way, but would be true to the Free-State Party, rather than sell it out for a few corner lots. The gerrymandering that had been going on the last few days was a disgrace to any Free-State man, and would leave a lasting stain upon the whole Party if it was not thwarted in the bud. Every man who was engaged in it *was marked*, and would never be sent to another Legislature, for this transaction would all be *given to the world*. *They* were all in favor of moving the capital from Lecompton, but it was urged that every sound Free-State man should vote for Topeka as the permanent capital, and that the people expected this would be done when they elected this body last October. The most scorching censures were bestowed without fear of contradiction, and intense feeling was exhibited upon both sides.

At length the balloting was resumed, and on the seventh ballot a majority of all the votes were cast for an unknown and unheard-of town, named Minneola. The ballotings, after the second, were as follows:

	BALLOTS.				
	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
Topeka	8	8	9	12	11
Lawrence	6	6	4	5	6
Leavenworth	4	2	4	4	—
Ossawatomie	3	2	1	—	—
Grasshopper Falls	4	2	4	—	—
Manhattan	3	2	—	—	—
Emporia	3	3	2	—	—
Palmyra	1	—	—	—	—
Minneola	3	9	11	15	19

That the roll may be preserved to posterity, I will give the names of the nineteen voting for the Legislative Oxford, hereafter known as Minneola: Messrs. Barry, Bassett, Curtis, Columbia, Danford, Hanna, Hattersheidt, Jenkins, Keller, Moore, McClure, Mitchell, Owens, Orr, Reynard, Still, Seymour, Stuart and Shannon.

On the first ballot, this mushroom prodigy received one vote; on the second it received two; and then its destiny was onward and upward, as the above figures prove, to "a glorious victory."

Mr. Lockhart, of Johnson County; and Mr. Wheeler, of Doniphan, washed their hands of the vile corruption, in such a manner as to bring down deafening applause from the lobby, as well as from the *better* side of the House. In their remarks it was stated that this wholesale bribery commenced at the extra session in Lecompton last December; that a paper was there drawn up setting forth that "we, the undersigned," will pay the sums set to our several names for the purpose of purchasing two or more quarter-sections of land in the vicinity of Centropolis, for the purpose of locating the seat of Government on the same, and that Perry Fuller, R. Gilpatrick and —— be a Board of Commissioners to locate and purchase the above land, and lay it off into lots, streets, &c., and that each subscriber shall become a joint proprietor in said town.

To this paper some *thirty members* fixed their names, together with *ten* outsiders, signing $50 each, and at length when some member had the honesty to expose the swindle, they *professed* to abandon it. It remained thus inactive, apparently, until it came forth under a new name to-night, as the young giant in the race for the first honor in the Territory. It now appears that during the present session a charter was quietly granted an association called the "Minneola Town Company," with power to locate 320 acres of land in Franklin County, with all the usual privileges of a private corporation, but it was not generally known at the time that this charter had any reference to the Lecompton speculation. The whole scheme is now exposed and a more palpable scheme of political corruption was never known in any State or country. It seems that over half of the members of the House are stockholders in a town that has no other existence than a *floating charter*, that can be located anywhere in a county; still they vote to oblige all the officers connected with the State Department to remove on the first of July next to this.

The fate of the bill in the Council is not known. The Governor will, of course, veto it, as he should do, and then the tug will come on a two-thirds vote.

RANDOLPH.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 15	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
New-York	M.	N. W.	28° as	Cloudy.
Washington	P. M.	W.	30° as	Sunny
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	W.	32° as	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	W.	35° as	Snowing.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	W.	20° as	Cloudy.
Charlottetown	A. M.	W.	18° as	Cold.
Sackville, N. B.	A. M.	W.	0	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	W.	7° as	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	N. W.	18° as	Clear.
St. John, N. F.	A. M.	N. W.	22° bs	Harbor frozen.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	A. M.	—	25° as	Clear and cold.
Hornellsville	A. M.	W.	22° as	Clear.
Elmira, N. Y.	A. M.	N.	20° as	Good sleighing.
Port Jervis, N. Y.	A. M.	—	24° as	Clear.
Newburg, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	26° as	Blustering.
Montrose, Pa.	A. M.	—	14° as	Windy.
Great Bend	A. M.	N.	18° as	Clear and cold.
Rochester, N. Y.	A. M.	—	23° as	Foot of snow.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	—	22° as	Clear and cold.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	18° as	Cold.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	8° as	Cloudy.
Albany, N. Y.	P. M.	N.	14° as	Hazy.
New-York	P. M.	—	20° as	Cold and clear.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	N. W.	25° as	Cloudy.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. W.	30° as	Clear and pleasant.
New-Orleans	A. M.	—	58° as	Clear.
Nashville, Ten.	A. M.	E.	31° as	Clear.
Tuscumbia, Ala.	A. M.	E.	36° as	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	N. W.	14° as	Clear.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	N. W.	11° as	Clear.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	14° as	Clear.
Hartford, Conn.	P. M.	—	16° as	Clear.

THE PIERREPONT-STREET (BROOKLYN) HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Investigation—Important Discrepancy in Medical Testimony—The Post Mortem Examination—Testimony of Drs. Ayres, Cochran and Tucker, and Messrs. Perry and Story.

The excitement caused by the death of Mr. George H. Simonson at Story's saloon, No. 126 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night last, did not abate yesterday. The friends of the deceased have retained the legal services of Ex-District-Attorney Underhill, and by consent of the District-Attorney he is associated with that officer in ferreting out the perpetrators of the outrage. The friends of the accused, Patrick Lally, George McGarry and Joseph J. Mallon, have secured the services of Richard Busteed, Esq.

Coroner Cornell, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, held an inquest in the Health Office, City Hall. Hundreds of citizens visited the Hall, anxious to listen to the proceedings, but all were excluded except those who had some business there. A platoon of the Third Precinct Police preserved order, and, notwithstanding the great rush and excitement, there was no disturbance whatever.

The following is the Coroner's Jury:

F. C. Kirby, Foreman.

John C. Smith, Wm. W. Walsh, P. Burgess, G. Baker, J. B. Annan, W. O. Lewis, Sam'l Foster, John McDonald, T. H. Walsh, Charles H. Smith, Stephen Osborn.

District-Attorney Schumaker was present during most of the proceedings, accompanied by E. C. Underhill, Esq. The latter gentleman examined the witnesses, at the request of the Coroner.

Mr. Busteed, counsel for the accused, was also present, and, by permission, put several questions to one of the witnesses, but the Jury objecting to his continuing the examination, at his request the answers made to him were stricken from the minutes.

The following is

THE TESTIMONY:

Stephen B. Story, sworn—I reside in Bond-street, near Fulton-avenue; I keep a public house, at No. 126 Pierrepont street; have been intimate with George H. Simonson for many years; on Saturday last he came to my house, about three o'clock P. M.; I met him near Fulton-street, and went back with him; he remained at my house until half past five o'clock P. M., when five men came in together; Mr. Simonson, with his friends, was about midway of the bar-room, a part in the front room, and a part in the back part of the back room; the bar is in the back room; William Van Voorhies, Charles Hamilton, Hicks Post, Thomas Merceine, came into my house with the deceased; afterwards others came in, William Wright, Mr. Williams, Daniel Remsen, Samuel Raymond, William Greene, F. J. Nodine, Mr. Perkins, W. M. Morris and John M. Perry—these are all the names I can recollect now; some of these persons left before the affair occurred; about half past five o'clock five men came in; one said his name was Pat Lally, and that he was Assistant-Foreman of Engine Company No. 5, and could lick any son of a b—h in the house; there was also a young man named Draper, and another named Wood, both of Engine Company No. 14, and they left as soon as Lally made the abusive expression; Mr. Simonson was in the back room, and Lally and his friends were by the bar; Lally was leaning on the bar when he used the expression; the deceased walked towards Lally, and said, "My friend, you ought not to talk so; there is no such person here"—in a pleasant manner, and it all passed off pleasantly; they stood talking sociably together after that; have heard the two others with Lally were McGarry and Mallon; these three remained; I *knew the two that went out, but did not know the* others who remained; they then drank (Lally, McGarry and Mallon), then Mr. Perkins treated; after the first expression they used, no improper language was used; they manifested no disposition to fight after that; I was called down stairs about a quarter to 7 o'clock; remained there a few minutes and came up again; they were all in the front room then; heard Lally say that he did not say that he could beat any man in the house, but that he could beat any man at a game of "crib;" he was talking to the deceased; he did not appear excited or angry; I asked all there to take a drink with me; all drank but deceased, who took a cigar; deceased then bid the three parties good night at the hall door; saw him shaking hands with them; he shook hands with each of the three, Lally, McGarry and Mallon; he shook hands with Lally last; they appeared to be pleasant and agreeable; deceased then turned towards the stove in the front room, and in about a minute the hall door opened five or six inches, and some one who I could not see, said there was a crowd on the sidewalk or stoop, I think, and the door was shut again; then deceased went to the front window and raised the curtain to look out, and dropped it again, (I suppose he could not see,) and went slowly to the hall door, walked out and closed it behind him; the next that I knew, Mr. Nodine, who keeps the livery stable next door, opened the door and said "there is some one either hurt or murdered at the foot of the stoop;" there are ten steps to the stoop; I went down the stoop and saw deceased; did not think who it was until I went to him—then recognized him; his head was towards Clinton-street, and his feet towards Fulton-street; his face was towards the stoop; he was on the sidewalk near the stoop; he was senseless at the time, lying partly on his side, and bleeding very freely from the mouth and nose; Mr. Nodine, Mr. Voorhies, Mr. Post and others, carried him into my house—first into the bar-room; before Mr. Nodine came in heard no one fall, nor any one go down stairs; we were talking and laughing in the bar-room; my attention was not particularly called to his going out; the carriages going in and out of Nodine's stable, next door, make some noise, so that I should not notice any ordinary noise. *To a Juror*—The three persons named had time to get to Fulton-street before Mr. Simonson went out, if they had gone direct; heard the voice when the door opened, and some one said there was a crowd outside; did not know the voice; it was not familiar to me; the body remained in the bar-room until Drs. Cochran and Ayres came in, and it was then taken up stairs; this affair happened about 7 o'clock; the Drs. saw the body in the same condition it was found with the exception of washing the face perhaps; the body was then taken home; saw Mr. Nodine and his two men with deceased when I went out; one of Mr. Nodine's men said, "Here is a cap I found on the stairway which leads to the stable;" his name is "Jim;" I took the cap, hung it up behind the bar, and subsequently gave it to an officer who said he was attached to the Chief's office; it was a plush cap; Mr. Simonson died at his residence twenty-seven minutes of five o'clock A. M., Sunday.

To Juror—I was not there when he died, but saw him dead, and his son-in-law told me when he died. *To Mr. Underhill*—Did not see any one put out of my place that afternoon; heard John M. Perry saying something about it. *To Juror*—The two men at work for Mr. Nodine were the only persons near the body when I went out; Mr. Nodine went down the stairs just ahead of me. *To Mr. Underhill*—There was nothing to indicate intoxication about any of the persons in my place. *To Juror*—Lally was not intoxicated. *To Mr. Underhill*—Lally was looking at the parties who were standing in the room when he used the offensive expression. *To Juror*—His manner was that of a daring way; understood it as a challenge or menace. *To Mr. Underhill*—Did not hear any remark but that one of an offensive nature from any one; he might have fallen in the position he was found; the injury appeared to be in the inner corner of the left eye; there was considerable blood; he was bleeding from the nose and mouth; he was taken home on a bier; there was a general excitement, and I could not tell who carried him home; Mr. Voorhies was one; blood flowed from the wound over the eye.

Daniel Ayres, M. D., sworn—I am a practicing physician and surgeon in this city; knew the deceased in his lifetime; was called upon to attend him last Saturday night, a little after dusk, by messenger; found the deceased in the bar-room, at Mr. Story's house, *his feet towards* Pierrepont-street; he was insensible, bleeding freely from the left ear, and his face and clothing were besmeared with blood; he had a wound over the left eyebrow, or rather extending from the *left eyebrow* towards the nose, about an inch long; a smaller wound beneath the former and over the lachrymal sack of the same eye; there was likewise an abrasion of the skin over the eyebrow; he was removed to the second story; did not see him again until 10½ o'clock that night, at his house in Duffield-street; he had vomited blood in considerable quantities several times; I saw him vomit; his pulse was very weak; his skin was cold, his pupils dilated, insensible, and we made up our minds that he had fractured his skull, and that in all probability the case would prove fatal before morning; I left there between 11 and 12 o'clock; saw him next day at 12 o'clock—dead; I made the *post mortem* examination with Dr. George Cochran, on Sunday noon. Witness then read from a paper as follows:

Notes made at a *post mortem* examination of the body of George H. Simonson, at No. 177 Duffield-street, on Sunday noon, Feb. 14, 1858: Face bloated, and very much tumified about the upper lip, nose and left eye; ecchymosis upon the right side of the upper lip, over the bridge of the nose, and extending to the *left* ear; an abrasion of the skin above the left orbit, and a wound extending from the internal edge of the left eyebrow, and over the orbitar ridge, towards the root of the nose, and terminating at the junction of the nasal bones with the internal angular process of the frontal bone; also an irregular and lacerated wound, about two lines in diameter over the lachrymal sack of [illegible] wound in contact with fragments of the broken nasal and lachrymal bones, and easily communicable [illegible] the pupils [illegible] moderately dilated, and [illegible] hemorrhage from the left ear, which had been going on since the injury; extravasation of blood under [illegible] and into the substance of the temporal muscle of the left side; [illegible] fracture extending from the [illegible] of the left parietal bone, downwards through the anterior inferior angle, across the petrous portion of the temporal bone to the foramen lacerum medium; the dura mater containing two lacerations, respectively one inch and half an inch in length, extending across and dividing the middle meningeal artery of the left side, and corresponding with the position and course of the fracture; a large clot of blood occupies the left [illegible] and temporal regions beneath the dura mater, spreading over the entire left hemisphere of the brain, and downwards beneath the base to the [illegible] at which point the substance of the middle lobe of the right hemisphere is found lacerated and disorganized; there is no doubt, in my opinion, that death was caused by the laceration and compression of the brain, with fracture of the skull.

To Mr. Underhill—The wounds upon the face are not, in themselves, serious, but can't determine that any special instrument has been employed in their production; a sharp or blunt instrument, or even a fall, could equally have produced them; [illegible] all of the injuries might have been produced by the fall; I think there were two forces to produce the result; the wounds on the face and [illegible] wounds; [illegible] wound as those on the face; [illegible] could have been made by the [illegible] might have [illegible] of the wounds; I do not think that a [illegible] hardly used; I suppose such a wound [illegible] made with a [illegible] ple fall upon the sidewalk [illegible]

To Mr. Busteed—Saw nothing about the [illegible] led me to think that the injury to the [illegible] caused by falling upon the corner of the [illegible]

Dr. George Cochran, sworn—I am a practicing physician and surgeon in this city; did not know deceased; knew Dr. Ayres; made the *post mortem* in connection with him; the notes produced were taken at the time, and were agreed to by all of the medical men present; went to Story's house about seven o'clock, I think; was there before Dr. Ayres—three or five minutes before he came; found the body on the floor, between the bedrooms; he was bleeding freely from the mouth, nose and left ear; insensible; there was a great quantity of blood in his mouth; removed it out, and got it as clean as possible; he breathed much more after that; at this time Dr. Ayres came in; then he proposed to take him to some bed, and inquired where he could find one; we then took him up stairs to a bed; had the blood sponged from his mouth and ears; we then left; at twenty minutes or half [illegible] saw deceased again at that place; Dr. George Ball was with him when I went in; I proposed to move Mr. Simonson to his home, and as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, he was taken there; on taking him home he vomited a great quantity of blood, and continued to do so at intervals; on getting him to his home and comfortably fixed, I informed Mrs. Simonson of the state of affairs, and wished her to send for her family physician, which I believe she did, at the same time requesting me to come back; called two or three times and found that he was sinking, and told Mrs. Simonson; he remained insensible to the last; I examined the steps of Mr. Story's, but could not find anything to produce such wounds as were on the face of deceased; a knife might have made such a wound, but do not think it likely; I saw blood on the flag and on the stoop.

Dr. Wilson Tucker, sworn—I am a practicing physician and surgeon in this city, and attended the post mortem examination, and agree with the evidence before testified to by Dr. Ayres but differ with him as to some conclusions; I think the wound on the face could not have been caused by the fall; I think it must have been some instrument; when I saw the wound about eleven o'clock, it was a smooth incised wound, not ragged, and there was no abrasion of the skin immediately by the wound, but there was below it on the side of the nose; introduced my little finger into the wound, and whatever instrument caused it had pierced the bone; the bone was fractured and cut; I ascertained this by inserting my finger up and down; I did not find the nasal bone broken in many pieces; found him vomiting blood very profusely; should think he vomited, while I was there, between two and three gallons of blood and whatever other fluid might have been on his stomach; he continued vomiting, at intervals of about twenty minutes, until within an hour and a half of his death; dont think the wound could have been produced by a ring; might have been done with a dull knife; I think the wound could have been made with the [illegible] think the wound could have been made with an oyster-knife; *it must have been some short instrument*, merely penetrating the bone; think it could not have been done with an ordinary pocket-knife, if the blade was held pretty well in the hand; I drew the wound together, and said at the time that if the man should recover it would not leave much of a scar; I visited the premises on Pierrepont-street twice yesterday, but could find no sharp prominence for a man to fall upon; saw blood I think on every one of the steps; I am sure there was blood on the four lower steps and on the sidewalk; on the lower step and stone there was a considerable quantity of blood; [illegible] of blood on the railing; I have been the attending physician in Mr. Simonson's family for some years.

John M. Perry, sworn—I reside at No. [illegible] street; I was looking for a person named Wm. H. Van Voorhies on Saturday afternoon last, and about five o'clock I went into Mr. Story's and found him there, and transacted my business with him; saw there Messrs. Simonson, Perkins, Raymond, Van Voorhies, Hicks, Post and Charles Hamilton—there might have been one or two others there; I sat upon the edge of a table and called Wm. Van Voorhies and he came to me; about that time Mr. Morris and Mr. Wm. Wright, and one or two others came in; we sat some time talking of the gas company; after I had been in there about three-quarters of an hour—I was in the front room and saw Patrick Lally, Mallon, and McGarry, come in at the door; the same persons are now under arrest; at the time Lally said to me "Good evening," "How do you do," or something of that kind; I did not know then that I had ever seen the person before in my life; he walked through to the back room; the deceased was in the back room at the time; I heard one of them say that he could whip any "damned son of a b—h in the house;" I was standing with my back towards that room and immediately turned round and supposed it was Lally, but I did not see him when he spoke; the smallest one of the three called McGarry was at that time talking loud, and was somewhat boisterious; I told him that I guessed he had better go out, that if he did not behave himself he would get locked up; he wanted to know who could do it, and I told him that if there was no one else, I would do it; put my hand on him and shoved him towards the door, when he said: "it is all right, there will be no difficulty or anything of that kind;" he walked back towards the fire-place in the front room, and I did not hear him say another word; a few moments after that I started to go out of the house; as I opened the door I picked up the afternoon paper in the hall; took it into the front room and looked at it; a very few moments after that a man came into the room and said that a man was badly hurt, or murdered, at the foot of the steps; I did not see the deceased or those three men go out of the house; they must have gone out while I was reading the paper; nor did I see who the man was that gave the alarm; the words were repeated and there was a rush made to get out; did not hear any person say that there was a crowd outside; when I went out I found Mr. Simonson bleeding at the foot of the steps, and assisted to get him up stairs. *To Juror*—There was considerable talking in the room, and I might not have heard the remark about a crowd at the door. *To Mr. Underhill*—After we got him up stairs on the bed I recognized the man as George H. Simonson; he was insensible; remained with him until about 8 o'clock, with the exception of a few minutes that I went to the First Precinct Station-house to identify Lally; I did identify him; I think he was taken at once up stairs in a bed; don't remember that he was laid on the bar-room floor, still it might have been so; there was much excitement; the man called Lally is a medium-sized man; I should say about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, dark hair and rather of a swarthy-looking countenance, as though he worked at blacksmithing, plumbing, or something of that kind; he was dressed in dark clothes and a dark cap on his head; the man that they call Mallon was a large man [illegible] than Lally, with a small black moustache; he had on a light-colored drab fire coat; McGarry was dressed in dark clothes and a small black Kossuth hat; he was a shorter man than Lally, and probably as heavy; some "knuckles" were shown; (witness explained how they were used;) I did not hear deceased and Lally in conversation; it must have been in a low tone of voice if they conversed together.

Dr. Tucker recalled.—Knuckles shown to witness. Such an instrument would not make such a wound as that on the face of deceased.

The inquest was here adjourned to Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The funeral of Mr. Simonson will take place to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

More Stabbing Cases in Brooklyn.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named William Cullen *alias* Bob Cullen, went into a bar-room called "The Rock," at the corner of Atlantic and Hicks streets, when he stabbed the bar-keeper, named O'Neil, three times in the neck with a large knife, inflicting, as is supposed, mortal wounds. He immediately escaped, and up to a late hour last night, had not been captured by the Police. O'Neil was taken to the City Hospital. The cause of this attack is said to have been that O'Neil, on Sunday night beat a brother of Cullen's very severely.

Early on Sunday morning, a young man while passing the corner of Court and Atlantic streets, was attacked by a gang of seven rowdies, who cut him badly in the face with a knife and robbed him of $6. He made his way to the First Precinct Station, where he gave a description of his assailants and several officers immediately went in pursuit, but made no arrests. About the same time, another man was attacked by the same party, but he escaped by running.

John Rochford, who was so badly cut with a knife a few nights ago, at a porter-house in the Eastern District, was somewhat better yesterday. But little hopes are entertained, however, of his recovery. His assailant, James Connor, has thus far eluded the police.

THE MORMON REBELLION.

[illegible]

[illegible] Young has long contemplated [illegible] the rebellion, it will be recollected [illegible] circumstances [illegible] the present state of affairs.

To facilitate a speedy organization of the Territory, most of the first appointments of officers, [illegible] comprised Mormons. [illegible] to the remainder. Since that [illegible] have been wrath because the [illegible] not been selected entirely from their [illegible]. Then, we consider the limited number [illegible] of adequate capacity and experience [illegible] in a new Territory, and the long [illegible] who will be [illegible] political and social chaos, [illegible] partial [illegible] thinking [illegible] in their own antagonism [illegible] principles of the rest of the [illegible] their doctrinal gyre [illegible] the regular established order of morality [illegible] that the guardian light of [illegible] Constitution must ever [illegible] and its judgments executed, has [illegible] so kind to the Mormon sect. President [illegible] committed a gross error in making the [illegible] of the Mormon Church the ruler of [illegible] in contradiction with the laws of the land [illegible] of this error amounts to almost a [illegible] on the part of President PIERCE, more wide [illegible] as it has the Mormons' unreasonable [illegible] from their constitutional rights. Yet, [illegible] another point from which we must view the question.

We must equally complain of the careless selection [illegible] men of infirm intellect and of a low [illegible] character, whose very habits and capacities bring them in bad odor with the Mormons [illegible] who, mistaking the Mormon mind, [illegible] their respective appointments in hope of [illegible] into political demi-gods among the [illegible] who were ready to assume an easy [illegible] of any religious belief or political preferences, when, when they found their [illegible] crushed, vented their spleen, in [illegible] and unprudential opposition to everything Mormon. The Mormons shrewdly [illegible] the failings of these individuals, and took [illegible] to find some cause of recrimination before [illegible] any overt acts against their authority [illegible] be remembered that these officials of this [illegible], being fearful of their lives, deserted [illegible] in 1857.

The Mormon massacre is too well known to need [illegible]. The parties to this affair and their motives, will, no doubt, be fully revealed when the rebellion shall have been quelled.

I shall now treat of another link in the chain of events, the recovery of which is giving vigor to the Mormon determination to keep the troops out of their valleys. In the Fall of 1854, Lieut.-Colonel [illegible]'s command of some four hundred men arrived in Great Salt Lake City, with the [illegible] intention of wintering there, and leaving [illegible] for California. If the *real* intention [illegible] to the Mormons, in consequence of their [illegible], nothing of the kind was hinted [illegible] any other citizens of Utah. The [illegible] were first warmly received by YOUNG and his followers, the officers being publicly and privately feasted, and introduced to the single ladies and the mistresses of the harems, who vied with each other in honoring them with their hands in the dance. Nor were the officers any ways backward; their ample leisure time for the numerous libraries of love and gallantry, in connection with the skill and charms that an officer's uniform, and a military education and experience gave his possessor, made the officers under Lieut.-Colonel STEPTOE especial favorites with the Mormon fair sex. As a necessary consequence, the [illegible] belonging (and that appellative circumscribes the entire male population, and intimates constant rivalry in affairs of love) began to grow jealous; and the officers began to use their arts for the accomplishment of sensual purposes, many a [illegible] moonlight walk being gossiped about. The priesthood, on their part, boldly reviled the Mormon religion and its leaders, insulted unprotected females, and rendered themselves so generally obnoxious to the citizens, that every new [illegible], though perhaps, as often due to [illegible], was directly ascribed to them. Finally, the majority of the Mormons forbid their wives and children from associating with any of the officers.

This was the position of affairs, when, on Christmas Day, a Mormon, either drunk or pretending to be so, was knocked down by a soldier while passing the barracks. The assaulted got up, and struck down his assailant and two others who had come to their comrade's assistance. By this time, a number of boys had collected, and, by their taunts, soon caused the soldiers to retaliate with blows.] A conflict immediately ensued between the two parties in front of the barracks, on the main street of the city. The Mormon party, comprising mostly youths, led on by BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., a lad of sixteen, was rapidly augmented, and, by the superior advantage of many horsemen, armed with clubs, maintained its ground against a much larger number of soldiers. Neither party seemed to possess deadly weapons, mainly relying upon such chance missiles as came to their way; these were not very numerous or formidable, or else the fight would have been of a more sanguinary character. The fight, in which about eight hundred persons were now engaged, was at its height when some of the officers, of the 10th Infantry, made their appearance and quelled the riot by ordering the soldiers back to their barracks. Both party bore abundant marks of the affray, and [illegible] which, they never definitely proved, the killing of two opponents. It was well the riot had been stopped so soon, for a thousand tongues had carried word through the city that the soldiers were "murdering the heathen," and hundreds of women were to be seen hastening to the spot, armed with all sorts of deadly weapons. That same afternoon, BRIGHAM YOUNG sent word to Lieutenant-Colonel STEPTOE that the citizens were so much excited that, unless the troops were removed from the city, he would not be responsible for the consequences. In a short time the troops were quartered in Tooele Valley, distant forty miles southwest of the city, by a circuitous road. The officers continued to visit the city, and to ride out with the ladies, being frequently annoyed by "Young Bears" and his comrades dashing through the cavalcade at some muddy crossing, throwing [illegible] over the arrangement.

At the "April Conference," some twenty women who had continued to associate with the officers, in spite of the Bishop's orders to the contrary, were cut off from the Church for "disobeying counsel." About the same time one of the Captains was arrested on a charge of abducting a young [illegible], but eventually discharged; and one of YOUNG's mansions was secretly guarded for several nights, by a well-armed band, on the pretext that another officer had tried to induce the wife of [illegible] to elope with him. In [illegible] refused, he (the officer) [illegible] for [illegible]. This young lady had been [illegible] since her return from England, on account of her flirtations with the officers.

In May the troops departed for California, accompanied by the disfellowshiped women, among whom was the Mormon's favorite tragic actress. After the departure of the troops, some of the Mormon leaders were heard to declare that no more United States troops should enter within the bounds of the settlements.

In the Fall of 1855 there came a rumor from California that a regiment of the Oregon troops had been ordered to station in Great Salt Lake City. As soon as this rumor was promulgated, LOTT SMITH, the leader of the late wagon-train capture, and shortly after, were sent on a secret mission to the Salmon River Station of Mormons, with orders to get over the distance within an unusually short space of time. These two facts, taken together, with the manifest feeling against allowing the troops to enter, served to establish a belief that the Mormons intended, in case the rumor proved true, to cause the Indians of the station to surprise the expected troops in some mountain pass.

In the Spring of 1856, Councilor GRANT used the following piece of profanity while speaking, from the Tabernacle stand, of the conduct of certain Gentiles, whose heads he threatened to pick in Great Salt Lake, if they did not behave better:

"Yes, these are the men who threaten to send United States troops here. D—n the troops to h—ll and d—n! We don't care a d—n for them! If they are like the specimens we've had here, the sooner we meet them the better. Give me a bowie knife and pistol and I will whip a regiment of the d—n miserable scoundrels myself."

This would seem to be the raving of a confirmed lunatic; but converse with the speaker on every-day matters of life, and one would find a man of good common sense, yet in the light of his religion all else loomed small and dark. A taint upon it was as the bite of a mad dog, and, in this instance, he really frothed at the mouth, and, no doubt, would have bitten as harshly as he barked.

It seems to be the general opinion here, as well as in the States, that the threats of the Mormon leaders will turn out to be mere bluster of words; and that, instead of fighting, they will decamp for Sonora or British America. I, for my part, believe that the Mormons *will* fight. Whatever fanaticism may cling to their religious views, in practical thoughts and actions, they are fully aware of the worthlessness of idle words. I can say that, during my residence among them, the leaders seemed to make it a point of their teachings to have as few words and as much practice as possible, holding mere orators of the latter at a discount. Why, then, should they go against past practice and precept? By unbacked words they have everything to lose, and nothing to gain in the end. No: the Mormons have closely calculated the character of our Government, with all its strength and resources; but, in calculating their own power and relative defences, enthusiastic fanaticism has stepped in with delusive hopes of mighty miracles to be wrought in favor of "God's chosen people." Men truly urged on by such hopes, never abandon them while they hold an atom of life. Why did the Carson Valley and San Bernardino settlers so speedily abandon their settlements at such sacrifices of wealth? In what part of the world can the Mormons hope to find a more secure retreat, or be in better circumstances for fighting? The one grand earthly hope of their faith is an early return to Jackson County, Mo., and the succeeding downfall of all nations at their beck and nod; this must ever make them at war in word, feeling, thought and deed, with the rest of the world. They all live in hope of being witnesses to such a consummation, and will readily risk their lives to bring it about. It is true, the late copies of the Deseret *News* (the only receptacles of news allowed to reach us) do not contain such strong language as formerly, neither do they indicate any intention to let the troops in. The fact is, the Mormon policy is to avoid meeting the troops, if possible, until Spring, when they will have time to reap their grain before other troops can arrive. In my next letter I shall bring forward several facts that sustain my belief.

MAHOMET.

The Utah Army in Comfortable Quarters.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM COL. JOHNSTON.

From the Louisville Courier, Feb. 10.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from Col. A. S. JOHNSTON, Commander of the Utah Expedition, to a member of his family in this city. It is the latest authentic news from the Utah army, and advises us that that the troops are in comfortable quarters and are amply provisioned, although due economy is exercised in serving out rations. The letter is written in a very cheerful spirit, and the views and opinions it expresses will be read with great interest. Col. JOHNSTON seems to think he will have to fight the Mormons before there will be peace.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, BLACK'S FORK OF GREEN RIVER, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

MY DEAR ——: I have an opportunity of sending you a line, but only time to say a few words, as I have been engaged till the last moment in my public correspondence.

We are still encamped at this place, and will continue until we move in the Spring. The army has abundance of food and clothing, and is well sheltered from cold in *Sibley* tents. With your knowledge of camp life, you would pronounce our situation one of great comfort. These Sibley tents are tall conical tents, 12 feet high and 20 feet in diameter, open at the top, with a vane to prevent its smoking, which it does not quite do. With a stove, or fire built in the middle, it is a great improvement in the comfort of the soldier, but not as good as a wall-tent with a stove, for an officer.

I said we have abundance, but inasmuch as no one, from the Governor and civil officers to the private soldier, can obtain more than one ration, we have nothing *to give* in the way of hospitality, for if I invite my neighbor to dine, he would be no better off than if he staid at home, while I should be damaged by his eating my ration. The regular dinner-out would fare badly here. What genius and tact he must be endowed with if he could procure an invitation!

The day before the reduction took place, we gave a dinner to the Governor, Chief Justice, &c., on our surplus in the larder. Since then I do not think we could feed an extra rat at our mess, such is our health and so nicely is the quantity allowed adjusted to the measure of our wants. We, of course, find it irksome here, but time will soon roll round, and we shall find ourselves again in the midst of those we love and admire. Until then we must be patient. We fear our friends will suffer from groundless apprehensions on our account. We have no reason to complain of anything but absence from our families.

Some think the Mormons, when it is necessary to make the issue with them, will submit to the Government. I do not agree with them. I think their fanaticism and villainy will lead them to try one encounter at least; and I think our Government ought to desire it as affording a simple solution of a difficult political question. If they resist, a final settlement would be on the basis of a conquest. We could then dictate to them the terms of adjustment.

BRIGHAM YOUNG wrote to me a few days since sending as a present some 800 pounds of salt, or if preferred, we might buy it for the troops. Knowing they would entertain a fiendish delight in the knowledge that we would starve or freeze, neither of which we intend to do, although we have no salt, I sent it back to him with this message: "That BRIGHAM YOUNG and his associates are in rebellion against the Government; that until they return to their allegiance and obey the laws, I will accept no favor or courtesy from them, nor hold any correspondence with them; that when I advance, the people who remain at their homes or engage only in their private business, will be undisturbed. If I find them arrayed in arms I will attack them wherever I meet them; that if they entertained the delusive hope that the army would retire from the Territory, they had better banish it; that the army will never take one step back, &c., &c."

* * * * * * *

YOURS, &c. A. S. JOHNSTON.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.—Lord BROUGHAM's son, who is yet a minor, and consequently dependent upon his father for support, has been noted somewhat of late for his attention to a young actress in the Provinces there. His father recently wrote the following facetious epistle: "If you do not quit her, I'll stop your allowance." To which the son replied: "If you do not double it, I'll marry her." The son will enjoy a seat in Parliament when he becomes of age.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas [illegible] Bill—Its Fate in the Senate—Its Chances in the House—Mormon Affairs—Gossip at the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

The President is not half so confident of his ability to pass the Lecompton Constitution through Congress as he professes to be. His game is one of "bag," to considerable extent. He understands the weakness of poor human nature, and knows that some of the members of the House who trembingly obeyed his command to support the proposed reference of the subject to the Committee on Territories, the other day, can only be kept "faithful" in their treachery by the assurance that their treason will be successful. Hence, he and his friends, upon every convenient occasion, declare that the matter is all fixed, and that he will have Lecompton through within thirty days. We might well stop to comment on the indignity which the Executive offers to Congress in such a declaration. The *President* will force a State into the Union! The *President* will carry an act of legislation which belongs to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress! Here is a direct confession that if the legislative branch of the Government is left to itself, it will spurn the base effort to consummate the Lecompton fraud; accompanied by a declaration that Executive influences is determined to step in between the constituencies and their representatives, seduce the latter from their allegiance to the people, and induce them to carry out the behests of a partisan President rather than the popular will.

Where does the Executive get warrant for such proceedings? And how does he expect to accomplish his object? By use of what means does he hope thus to corrupt the fountain of legislation, stifle the voice of the people, and subvert the principles of Republican government? The history of the contest over the Nebraska bill affords fitting answer. The men by whose treason to freedom that measure was carried have all one by one obtained their price, except in a few instances, where the parties sunk so deeply beneath the wave of popular indignation and contempt that it was cheaper and safer to cheat than to pay them. The same game is now playing openly and aboveboard before our very eyes. Executive influence and favor is at work, offering arguments to the cupidity of members, when those addressed to their partisan sympathies have failed. It is idle to deny the fact, or to call for specific proofs, when Cabinet officers come upon the very floor of Congress at the critical hour to ply their arguments. Such proceedings are as insulting to individuals as they are repugnant to good taste, and the man who will permit the Cabinet officer, through whom he expects favors for himself or friends, thus to approach him is at once in danger of having his honest judgment overborne by influences which, presented in less insidious form, would arouse his suspicions, and provoke his honest indignation.

The "moral conviction" that Executive patronage is being exerted to influence the votes of members upon this Kansas question has become very strong during the present week. I am informed by a gentleman now in Washington that several days ago an Ohio Democrat stated publicly, in his presence, that he had been sent for to come on here and "take care" of Mr. BURNS, of that State, who, he said, was to be induced to vote for Lecompton by the promise that the Marshalship of the Northern District of Ohio should be given to a friend for whom he is well known to have been very anxious to procure it. Nevertheless, Mr. BURNS, until Monday last, had continually proclaimed his undying hostility to the Lecompton scheme. He had met night after night in consultation with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, sharing their confidence and taking part in all their plans. Meantime he stated to one of his colleagues that he (Mr. B.) *could have certain two offices in his District if he would vote right.* I have no idea that Mr. BURNS will deny this fact, or that he has any disposition to do so. The statement does not reflect upon him one tithe as much as it does upon the party making the suggestion *to* him; but in view of the fact thus stated, he must see that his exhibition of "virtuous indignation" yesterday, when it was proposed to investigate this and similar cases, was rather ill-timed and out of place. I do not even mean to charge that he has sold out, and will finally vote for Lecompton upon the terms stated. I do not believe he *will* vote for that swindle when the direct question is presented; but who has he to blame other than himself if those to whom the above facts were known have believed that it was the persistent presentation of such arguments which overcame his repugnance so far as to secure his vote against the proposed investigation into the Kansas frauds? That vote was very nearly a fatal one,—but it was not so unfortunate as would be one in favor of the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution; and when that question is presented, Mr. BURNS will have fitting opportunity to present conclusive evidence that his convictions have not been purchased either by Executive patronage or favor, if he choose so to do.

But what shall we say of an Executive who, according to Mr. BURNS' own statement, has attempted to corrupt him by an offer of patronage, upon condition that he should "vote right?" Will the friends of the President who voted to lay on the table Mr. HOARD's resolution of inquiry into these and similar facts, say that the charges are not sufficiently specific? What has become of that blood-thirsty "hound" of the House which howls so dismally whenever it gets the least scent of anything like corruption in connection with last Congress? Is it to be understood that the Democratic House has determined upon the policy foreshadowed by its Democratic Speaker in his selection of the Kansas Investigating Committee—that of smothering every effort at investigation, the fruits of which may reflect upon their partisan friends? If not, why was Mr. HOARD's resolution tabled? If the charges his resolution infers are true, they are far graver than any hitherto the subject of investigation. Heretofore the question involved in Congressional inquisitions has been whether members have accepted pecuniary bribes from outside parties for their votes upon pecuniary measures: but here the charge implied is that the Executive has stepped in with bribes for the purpose of influencing the votes of members upon a great question of principle—an issue of far more vital importance to the country than that involved in the extension of a patent, the granting of a contract, or the purchase of books. No unprejudiced man can reflect upon the subject for five minutes without perceiving that the crime upon which the House based proceedings against certain of its members a year ago was trivial compared with the offence now laid at the door of the Federal Executive. The vast importance of this subject will excuse the length at which I have commented upon it.

A correspondent is not supposed to see with his own eyes every transaction about which he has occasion to write. While, by taking care not to receive information from other than apparently responsible sources, your correspondent has, in almost every instance, avoided necessity for retracting statements contained in his letters, he has always evinced cheerful readiness to make proper atonement if led into error towards any party. Had Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Michigan, inquired of me in relation to the paragraph of which he complains, I should have gone with him at once to one of his fellow members, who narrated the event in my presence, in a public place. As he has chosen a different remedy, and undertaken by the cunning phraseology of his published note to give the impression that [illegible] and the foundation except in your correspondent's imagination, [illegible] to an [illegible] I may be wrong, [illegible] the name of the member with whom he had the difficulty in the hall of Representatives—a fact that he has carefully, in which he was subjected to personal indignity, even he will scarcely venture to deny.

Kansas still absorbs everything else with us. It has already swallowed the larger half of the Senate bill for the increase of the Army, and there is little doubt that on Monday next the remainder of that measure will be similarly consigned. If the Administration would give any assurance that the increased force would not be used to oppress the people of Kansas, but only in the suppression of the Mormon rebellion, there would be little difficulty in passing the measure; but without such assurance it is idle to ask it.

I understand that Wm. PRESCOTT SMITH, who made the acquaintance of hundreds of your readers during the great Railroad excursion of last June—has been promoted to the responsible position of Master of Transportation in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Besides his acknowledged skill as a railroad man, he is well-known also as a liberal patron of literature and the arts, to the dissemination and popularization of which his leisure hours have been devoted for years past. S.

The Corruption Inquiry—Report of the Select Committee.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Chairman of the Select Committee in relation to the alleged $67,000 Tariff fraud,) said he was sorry to trouble the House again in this way; but his Committee found it difficult to make progress, owing to the contumacy of another witness, and had instructed him to make the following special report:

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the members and officers of the last Congress, growing out of the disbursement of any sum of money by LAWRENCE, STORR & Co. or other persons, now report that, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1858, JOHN W. WOLCOTT, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, was called and sworn as a witness, and was examined by said Committee, and, amongst other matters not material to the matter which the Committee now desire to bring to the attention of the House, testified as follows:

Question—Had you any funds placed in your hands belonging to any of the manufacturers in Massachusetts for the purpose of influencing members of Congress upon the passage of the tariff act? Answer—I had not.

Q.—Were you ever authorized by any of them to make any promises of future benefits in the event of the passage of that act? A.—I was not.

Q.—Did you, after the close of the last session of Congress, receive from the manufacturers, either in Boston or elsewhere, any funds, money, negotiable accounts, or anything of that sort, to be used in that way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you, at any time during the months of March or April, 1857, receive from Mr. STORR any negotiable securities, or money, or credits of any kind? A.—Never; never for any such purpose as that, either directly or indirectly.

Q.—Did you receive, at any time in the early part of March, a considerable sum of securities for any purpose? A.—Never for any purpose connected with the tariff, either to be paid to members of Congress for the purpose of influencing their action, or to be paid to their agents.

Q.—Nor for their benefit? A.—Nor for their benefit, either directly or indirectly.

Q.—Nor in satisfaction of previous arrangements or promises? A.—Nor in satisfaction of previous arrangements or promises.

Q.—Did you receive any securities at any time during the month of March last to the amount of $30,000 at one time? A.—Not for any purpose of that sort.

Q.—Did you ever for any purpose? A.—Well, that would be a matter of strictly private business. I did not for the purpose of influencing members of Congress or their agents.

Whereupon the witness asked for time to consult counsel in regard to his obligation to answer the question last propounded to him, which was granted.

That on the 11th instant the witness again appeared before the said Committee and submitted the following as his answer to the said question, and peremptorily refused to make any other or further answer thereto:

Q.—Did you receive from the firm of LAWRENCE, STORR & Co. some time in March last a sum of securities or money of the amount of $30,000, more or less? A.—I did not in March last, nor at any other time, receive from LAWRENCE, STORR & Co. any money or securities of any amount for the purpose of influencing, or to be used in influencing, directly or indirectly, the action or vote of any member or officer of the present or the last Congress upon the tariff, or any other act or measure considered by Congress, or before it, or contemplated to be before it: nor did I ever pay, or promise to pay, directly or indirectly, any money or pecuniary consideration to any officer or member of any Congress for his vote or services in the passage of, or to influence his action in relation to the tariff or any other law. Nor did I ever give any money or securities to any person for the purpose of being paid to any officer or member of Congress for his vote or influence, directly or indirectly, upon any act under the consideration of Congress; nor have I any knowledge that any such act or thing was done by any other person.

I am advised by my counsel, Messrs. REVERDY JOHNSON and JAMES M. KEITH, whose opinion I have obtained since the question was propounded to me, that the above answer is a full answer to everything which such a question may involve, falling under the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives, touching the inquiry which the Committee were constituted and could only be constituted, to investigate. And therefore, acting under the same legal advice, I most respectfully submit that the question in its present form is not of itself *pertinent* to the only inquiry which the House, in this instance, has a legal right to institute. If, acting under such a power, a Committee or the House can compel a witness to answer such a question as this, *except* by saying that he did not use at all, directly or indirectly, any money coming from any quarter to influence, directly or indirectly, the action or vote of any member of Congress, and that he has never paid any money to any one for such a purpose, and has no knowledge that any money was used for that purpose, or any other illegal purpose regarding Congress or its officers, I respectfully submit that it gives to the Committee or the House the right to inquire into my private business and social relations; which, except so far as they may tend to prove the alleged improper influencing of members of Congress in some official duty, is as much beyond the jurisdiction of the House, and of course of the Committee, as it would be beyond their power to investigate the private business and social relations of any other citizen, without such a charge or implication of corruption or attempt to corrupt Congress or any of its members having been made.

J. W. WOLCOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1858.

Your Committee, having heretofore had evidence that the firm of LAWRENCE, STORR & Co. had, early in March, 1857, paid to the said JOHN W. WOLCOTT the sum of $58,000 in two payments, one of $23,000 and the other of $25,000, which constituted a part of the charges of $67,000 which appeared from the books of LAWRENCE, STORR & Co to have been expended in procuring the passage of the tariff of 1857, believe it very material and important to the elucidation of the matter referred to them to know from Mr. WOLCOTT whether he admits the receipt of any such sum, and, if so, how it was expended, that the House and the country may judge whether it was designed to influence the legislation of Congress or not. Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be and he is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House commanding him to arrest the said JOHN W. WOLCOTT, wheresoever he may be found, and have his body at the bar of the House forthwith, to answer as for a contempt in refusing to answer a proper and competent question propounded to him by a Select Committee of this House, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the House upon said Committee.

Salaries of Judges.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication from Albany in this morning's *Herald* betrays gross ignorance or stupidity, thus: It affirms that the bill referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, proposes to add $1,000 to the salaries of the Judges, in addition to the $3,500 now allowed. This is an entire mistake.

By the act of 1857, all Judges *thereafter* appointed or elected were to receive $3,500, while the old Judges receive but $2,500. So that these officers, sitting side by side, and both of the same grade, are paid, one set $3,500 and the other $2,500. To remove this inequality, the new bill proposed to pay the old Judges, and not the new, their traveling and other expenses.

The only question referred to the Attorney-General was whether the bill was constitutional. The question was answered in the affirmative, and the answer was clearly correct.

The position taken by the TIMES as to the inadequacy of present salaries to command the services of competent Judges is sanctioned by the intelligent and liberal citizens of the State. It is quite desirable that the correspondents, even of the decayed old *Herald*, should have some brains located above the belt. Yours, FAIR PLAY.

NEWS FROM THE MEXICO.

Arrival of the Steamship Philadelphia—Gen. Santa Anna's Manifesto—Views of Comonfort—Fate of Zuloaga—Fate of the Murderers—Gen. Robles—Gen. Parrea Killed.

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, G. HARRISON, from New-Orleans on the 5th and Havana the 8th inst., with mails and passengers to M. O. ROBERTS, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Left at Havana United States frigate *Wabash* all well on board. She was received with the greatest attention by the authorities.

The Opera troupe of MAX MARETZEK will perform another season, at the urgent solicitation of the lovers of operatic drama.

Stock of Sugars, 64,000 boxes—prices as last advised. Exchange on London 13@14½ premium; New-York, 10@½; New-Orleans 4. The health of Havana is again good.

We receive advices from Porto Rico, by way of Havana, to the 30th of January. The *Boletin Mercantil* says that the custom duties of the Island amounted to $1,309,522 in 1857, against $1,183,193 in 1856—an increase, which in the face of the recent commercial crisis, is worthy of note.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

You will have published, are this, SANTA ANNA's manifesto, denying that he had any hand whatever in making peace with the American Government. You will have noticed that he concludes by openly confessing his being actively engaged at present in attempts to overthrow the existing Government of Mexico. This confession is in direct contradiction to his previous manifesto, in which he denied that he had taken any part whatever in the politics of his unfortunate country. It is reported here that he will shortly publish his autobiography, in which he will embody the secret history of all the late revolutions and counter-revolutions in which he has played an active part.

The Spanish squadron at last accounts was cruising between Havana and Matanzas, and unless something unusual has turned up, has not gone to Vera Cruz. The late events at Mexico will change materially the Spanish tactics in this quarter. The fall and inglorious retreat of COMONFORT have fully prepared the road for SANTA ANNA, without the aid of foreign fleets and troops; at least so the intelligent Spaniards think here. The papers here have kept a profound silence about COMONFORT's fall—a sufficient reason to believe that it is considered favorable to the settlement of the Spanish claims, and to the future plans of Rome and the European monarchies. The rest of the Spanish fleet is here, preparing for sea. The total number of serviceable vessels is *thirty-three*—quite a formidable number for Mexico.

The United States frigate *Wabash* is now in port; officers and crew all well. The Commodore was visited by Generals MARIANO and ECHEVERRIA, as representatives of the Captain-General, who is prohibited by royal orders from visiting foreign vessels of war. They were received with all the honors due their rank, and retired apparently delighted with the *Wabash* and her officers. The Spanish Admiral also visited the ship thoroughly. This is the first time that such high honors as the Captain-General's deputies' visit have ever been conferred on a Yankee Commodore, and therefore it can only be attributed to Commodore PARLDING's breaking up the nest of "modern pirates" assembled at Greytown. Last Saturday the Commodore dined with CONCHA, and I presume he was treated with all the courtesy for which General CONCHA is highly distinguished. Crowds of our citizens and the strangers residing amongst us attended Divine service on Sunday last on board the *Wabash*. To those who have been separated from home a long time, the day was one of real pleasure—to hear again the prayers and impressive service of the Episcopal Church.

In my last I neglected to mention the severe fire that broke out shortly after the *Cahawba* arrived here from New-Orleans. Eighteen houses were burnt to the ground. The fire broke out in Mr. LAMEDER's model house attached to the foundry and saw-mill. The north wind blew the flames in an opposite direction from the foundry, and owing to this Mr. L.'s loss will not be so great, he only losing the wooden models for which others have paid. The firemen and detachments of troops were on the spot early and worked very well. Some eighteen or twenty were more or less seriously injured and had to be removed on biers. One of the greatest dangers that befall our firemen is the *tetanus* so prevalent in this country, caused by over-exertion and a sudden check of the perspiration.

On Monday morning last two murderers were garroted. Both of them were quite young, but were old offenders. The second one was so affected on approaching the scaffold where sat his lifeless companion that he could hardly ascend the steps of the garrote. Both died repentant. On the night of the fire another dreadful murder was committed outside the walls, in which two citizens were severely wounded in attempting to arrest the assassin. The robbers have become so bold of late that pious folks are beginning to pray for another Saint TACON to regenerate our morals.

The opera season closes to-night with the "Traviata." Both *prima donnas* have had their benefits, which proved to them triumphs; not that they so much deserve the compliment, but purely from the partisan spirit that prevails in the Havana public. Crowns, wreaths of flowers, *bouquets*, doves, canaries, and handsome souvenirs, were showered on both. MAX intended to open another *abono*, but the *artistes* being at loggerheads, he had to desist. The company will leave for Charleston, per *Isabel* of the 10th. The health of the city continues perfectly satisfactory, and strangers need not fear to pay us their annual visit.

FROM MEXICO.

Comonfort's Flight—How Zuloaga was Elected President—Complete Anarchy.

We translate the following from the Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 6th inst. The intelligence was brought by the Spanish steamer *Mexico*, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 31st ult.:

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

The news from this unfortunate country—victim of anarchy and bad passions—is terrible. As soon as the different States pronounced against the plan of Tacubaya, Señor COMONFORT began to hesitate. Gen. ZULOAGA, with his brigade, then formed a new plan, and, disavowing the old one, proclaimed himself Dictator. COMONFORT, therefore, to defend himself, was obliged to make an alliance with the Puros. But, always irresolute, and distrusted by everybody, his enemies obtained the most complete victory in the Capital, and are now established there as the Conservative Party. ZULOAGA immediately created a Council, composed of men of the same political faith as himself, and they in turn elected him President.

Señor COMONFORT fled, and yesterday it was reported here that he had embarked on board the Spanish war-vessel *Francisco de Asis*. (A telegram from New-Orleans, as our readers know, has already announced the arrival of the Ex-Dictator in that city.)

The State of Vera Cruz and this city, its capital, are tranquil since the former allied itself with Oajaca and Puebla. The City of Puebla is, without doubt, in the hands of the Conservadores; and the capital of Oajaca was attacked by MORENO and COSS, who, it is said, were repulsed by the National Guard.

What will be the result? Is the party in the capital of the Republic sufficiently strong to triumph over the Governments of the different States which, as a general rule, are opposed to the political tenets of the Conservadores? We shall see.

A gentlemen presented a lace collar to the object of his adoration, and, in a jocular way said:

"Do not let any one else rumple it."

"No, my dear," said the *lady*, "I will take it off."

A young stock-broker, having married a fat old widow, with £100,000, says it was not his wife's face that attracted him so much as the figure.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—Supreme Court—Circuit—Nos. [illegible]

Superior Court—Nos. [illegible]

Common Pleas—Part 3.—Nos. [illegible]

Part 2.—Nos. [illegible]

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Inglis.

John Webster vs. *The Ship Cornelia*.—This was an action to recover about $[illegible] hire of water casks alleged to have been furnished to the ship. The libelant, who is a cooper, stated, supplied the casks to the ship [illegible] for the use of passengers, at the request of the master of the vessel in April, 1857, the latter promising to pay certain hire for the casks, a certain sum for each cask that was not returned. The master never performed his agreement, but [illegible] this ship libelant sues for the value of the casks that were not returned, as for the hire of the others.

Held by the Court—That the libelant had a right to charge the ship for the supplies when they were furnished, and [illegible] so charge her.

That in order to charge a ship for supplies it must appear that the supplies were [illegible] the ship, and that they could be charged on the credit of the vessel.

That the libelant fails to show this latter, nor does he show that he did furnish them on the credit of the ship, rather than on the credit of the master or owners.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelant—Mr. Cutting; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit Term.

Before Hon. Justice Barnard.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS [illegible]

Orrin Terry vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York*.—It will be remembered that this was moved, at the Special Term, [illegible] DAVIES, for a perpetual injunction against the City from leasing to the Roman Catholics certain lands in the upper part of the City. Mr. DAVIES declined granting the injunction on the ground that, if the lease were illegal, the result in no injury to the City, as the property could be restored, with all the improvements thereon. The plaintiff appealed, and the case was argued at the General Term, [illegible] decision was rendered.

The case of the 800 dismissed [illegible] against the Metropolitan Police Board [illegible] down for Wednesday.

THE CASE OF MOORES, MURDERER OF [illegible].

The People, respondents vs. *James Moores, appellant*.—It will be remembered that this is an appeal from a sentence of death for the murder of Swanston. A writ of error was obtained, and the case was argued before the General Term [illegible] day.

The points upon which a new trial was asked, are 1. For various errors in admitting testimony. 2. Error in the charge; claiming that the prisoner was intoxicated when the deed was done, and therefore the crime at most could be but manslaughter. 3. That the evidence was that it was a mutual combat, and the mortal blow was given in the heat of passion without any previous design, and therefore the crime could be but manslaughter. No decision was rendered.

SPECIAL TERM.

INJUNCTION.

Before Hon. Justice Barnard.

John A. Tarrant et al. vs. *Wm. R. Ro[illegible]*.—Defendant must be enjoined from the use of the name of Tarrant.

Henry L. Hewlett vs. *G. A. Suttons*.—Motion denied.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

William L. Lillingdahl vs. *Baptist E. W[illegible]*.—Motion for resettlement of the case denied.

Adolphus D. Hoyt vs. *Elizabeth West*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Jacob Osborn et al. vs. *Seymour L. Ful[illegible]*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Wm. H. Lilliston vs. *Geo. W. Sh[illegible]*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Joseph W. Corbin et al. vs. *Alpheus [illegible] et al.*—Motion granted without costs to [illegible] party.

John D. W. Hook et als. vs. *James [illegible] son*.—Motion denied, without costs to [illegible] party.

Catharine Lent et al. vs. *James Ros[illegible] et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Thomas L. Rushmore vs. *Anson Fu[illegible]*.—Defendants can make the motion to vacate judgment. There is no need of an order for [illegible] to be heard on the motion.

Robert W. Chubbuck vs. *Reuben P. [illegible]*.—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Selah Squires vs. *American Oil M[illegible] ing Company*.—Reference to George W. [illegible].

William Bryce et al. vs. *Richard [illegible] et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Charles Glass vs. *Silas C. Morse et al.*—Motion to change venue denied, on plaintiff [illegible] ing the within stipulation without costs.

Samuel Brown vs. *John Bicks*.—Motion [illegible] with $7 costs.

Charles Glass vs. *Paul Finster*.—Motion [illegible] on the execution of the within stipulation, [illegible] costs to either party.

Benjamin Poland vs. *John H. Fowler et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

The Broadway Bank vs. *Wm. C. Tal[illegible] et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Jacob Rouse et al. vs. *Reynolds Gilman*.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

David Lane et al vs. *Simon Gainger et al.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

Eleanor Meserole vs. *William A. Archer et al.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Judge Pierrepont.

Walter Hicks vs. *Edward Puyson*.—In this case, which is an action brought to recover some $20,000 or $40,000 from defendant, and to be a balance due on final settlement of an account, a long examination of the defendant [illegible] his accounts for the past six or seven years, commenced on Friday, has been continued over [illegible]. The case is now on upon a motion to discharge from arrest, pending which an oral examination of defendant was ordered. W. A. Hayden [illegible] plaintiff; Mr. Washburn and Benjamin [illegible] for defendant.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF [illegible] in the City and County of New-York, from the [illegible] of February, to the 13th day of February, 1858: [illegible] 88; Women, 93; Boys, 140; Girls, 133; Total Adults, 181; Children, 273; Males, 230; Females [illegible]; Colored Persons, 11.

| DISEAS

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible] Carefully reported for the New-York Times. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.—[illegible] The Boston market presents no new feature during the past week. [illegible] The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House [illegible]

	1857.	1858.
For the the week, cases	5,068	4,174
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	26,142	30,250

COFFEE.—Rio is actively sought after at strengthening prices, while the supply is diminishing, and many holders are not disposed to sell at present. [illegible] Other kinds are in light supply and moderately inquired for, at prices within our revised range: Java at 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo at 10½c.@13c.; Rio at [illegible]; Bahia at [illegible]; and St. Domingo at 8½c.@9c. ℔ ℔. In Baltimore, last week, there were no arrivals of Rio Coffee,—the sales of which amounted to 11,000 bags, from first and second hands, at from 10c.@11½c. ℔ ℔,—reducing the stock of Rio in first hands on Saturday to 26,000 bags, very little of which holders were offering for sale, at they looked for advanced rates.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at about previous quotations, sales having transpired of about 1,500 bales, including Middling at 12c.@12½c. for Upland, and 12½c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ℔ ℔.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 8.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	933,679
Total	946,498
Exported [illegible]	575,432
[illegible]	371,066

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour exhibits no important change, the market opening with considerable firmness for desirable brands, which are [illegible], and are in fair demand. Common grades are less sought after, and are rather heavy. Sales [illegible] bbls.

[illegible]

GRAIN.—Wheat is attracting more attention at steady prices. [illegible] Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. A lot of old mixed Western, in store, was purchased at 67c. ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. Oats are inactive and languid, at 46c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@44c. for State; 38c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and [illegible] for Southern, ℔ bushel.

California Wheat Crop Statistics.

[illegible]

HAY.—[illegible] In Charleston, last week, 1,100 North River were received and sold at 90c.@93c. ℔ cwt. In Savannah, some Northern from wharf brought [illegible]. No Eastern arrived. In New-Orleans [illegible] New-York Bale Hay was sold at [illegible].

HIDES.—Are less freely sought after, but are quoted firm. Stock in first hands, to-day, 274,604, against [illegible] in 1857, and 66,166 same time in 1856.

HOPS.—The demand is still limited at, however, steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c., crop of 1856, at [illegible].

IRON.—Continues quiet at former quotations.

LEAD.—[illegible] request, including Spanish Pig at $5 [illegible]; Bar, 6c., 3 ℔ cent. off for cash; Sheet and Pipe, 6c. ℔ ℔.

LEATHER.—Sale is quiet, but, in view of the improvement in hides, holders manifest more confidence. Mr. H. D. Hall, broker, states that "the downward tendency of last week was checked by the unexpected firmness and an advance in the raw material. The market, though not materially higher, is much firmer, and prices are more steady. The trade have become convinced that the price of Leather will have but little influence on the raw material, and a decided improvement both in prices and the demand, may soon be expected. Oak Leather has been languid during the week; with moderate receipts and very light sales the stock has increased. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Oak light, Southern, [illegible]; Oak, heavy, for banding, [illegible]; Oak Spanish, all weights, [illegible]; Oak, Crop, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., light, 16½c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, middle, 17½c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, heavy, 17c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 9c.@11c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@20½c. ℔ ℔, 6 months."

LIME.—Rockland, 65c.@68c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES.—The demand continues moderate, at previous prices. New-Orleans, 27c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@22c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 21c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

LUMBER.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 12th says: "There has been some improvement in the inquiry for Sawed Lumber, since our last report. We hear of an order from St. John, and another for the West Indies. There are some transactions on European account. Rosewood, $14@$16; Rough Edge, $10@$12, and for assorted cargoes of Scantling, Boards, &c., [illegible]. Under an active inquiry prices of Timber are a little better for shipping qualities, and an advance of $1 ℔ M. could be obtained over last week's rates. In Mill Timber there has not been so much improvement, though prices are firm, and a good inquiry exists. It has been arriving quite freely from the Canoochee, Oconee and Savannah Rivers, but has met with ready sale. We quote Mill Timber at $6@$7; Shipping Timber at $8@$12. The exports of Timber and Lumber during the week are the heaviest of the season, amounting to 1,364,607 feet."

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are in moderate demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,150 bbls. Turpentine at 47c.@47½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 12.—Turpentine—Sales of 2,100 bbls. at $2 60 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits—Sales 800 bbls. at 41½c.@42c. Rosin—Sales of 900 bbls. common at $1 ℔ bbl. of 310 ℔s. Tar—Sales of 226 bbls. at $1 50 ℔ bbl., an advance of 10c. ℔ bbl. since last sales.

OILS.—Linseed continues pretty brisk and buoyant at 67c.@69c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other descriptions are quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is more sought after at firmer prices. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 50 for Mess; and $13@$13 50 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and buoyant, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in request at full prices, including long Middle, ribbed, to arrive, at 8½c. ℔ ℔. Lard in demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace [illegible] bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10c., ℔ ℔. Beef is pretty brisk and buoyant; the transactions since our last consist of 360 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for repacked Western Mess; $13 75@$14 25 for extra do.; [illegible] for Country Mess, and [illegible] for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, [illegible]. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

RICE.—Sales 120 tcs. at $3 25@$3 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 4,172 tcs. clean, and 47,000 bushels rough; the sales included all the clean received, at prices ranging from $2 75@$3 75 ℔ 100 ℔s, showing an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ ℔, and 15,000 bushels rough at 72c.@80c. ℔ bushel; exports, 3,683 tcs. clean, (including 1,516 tcs. to New-York,) leaving on shipboard, not cleared, 5,070 tcs. In Savannah, during the week, there were received, 283 tcs. clean, and 34,137 bushels rough; sold, 1,050 tcs. clean, at $3 62½@$3 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.; exported, 1,040 tcs. clean, including 948 tcs. to New-York.

SKINS.—Are quiet at our quotations; Deer, 28c.@[illegible] for San Juan, Sisal, and Vera Cruz; 23c.@26c. for Bolivar, Barcelona, and Porto Cabello; 24c.@27c. for Chagres; 15c.@28c. for Missouri; 15c.@16c. for Florida; and 15c.@16c. for Texas and Arkansas ℔ ℔. Goat, [illegible] for Buenos Ayres; 50c.@55c. for Curacoa, No. 1, and [illegible] for do. No. 2, cash; [illegible] for Tampico, and 23c.@24c. for Vera Cruz, ℔ ℔.

SUGARS.—Sales have been reported since our last of 860 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 5¼c.@6¾c., and do. Clarified at 7½c. ℔ ℔.

[illegible]—Only [illegible] Prime at [illegible]

WOOL.—The market has been very quiet for all kinds of Wool during the week. Manufacturers have been disposed to purchase, unless at reduced prices. The recent [illegible] manufacturers have exhibited more eagerness to secure customers, especially such as came prepared to pay cash for what they required. These [illegible] favorable terms, but they were not induced to make any large purchases. The sales have been confined to about 25,000 ℔s. domestic fleece, half to full blood Merino, at from [illegible]; small lots of domestic, pulled, at from 20c.@30c. for No. 1 to Extra; and 75 bales fine California unwashed at 21c. ℔ ℔. In Philadelphia, during the week, a rather better inquiry has prevailed from manufacturers, but at prices below the views of holders, who were hardly as firm in their views, and buyers, if anything, have the advantage, the sales being confined to some [illegible] at 24c.@45c. for fleece, and 20c.@32c. for pulled, ℔ ℔. In Baltimore no important movements transpired.

In Boston, during the week, Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool was in fair demand at steady prices. The sales of the week have been 11,000 ℔s., at full rates for the different grades. There have also been sales of 135 bales Texas, and 60,000 ℔s. Shoddy, on private terms. In foreign Wool the transactions comprised 24,000 ℔s. Cape, 210 bales Mediterranean and South American, and 350 bales Valparaiso, at prices within the previously quoted range.

FREIGHTS.—The engagements were moderate, within our range. For Liverpool: Cotton, [illegible]; Flour, 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Rosin, 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 ℔s.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 20s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. *For other ports, proportionate rates.*

Wheat Crop in Canada.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "The extraordinary mildness of the Winter thus far has deprived the wheat fields of their usual covering of snow, and exposed the plant to great dangers from the alternate freezing and thawing of the surface. We noticed yesterday that the frost of the previous night, which was more severe than usual, had given to the wheat fields a color quite different from that of a few days ago. Winter Wheat in Canada is always a surer and a better crop when it has a good covering of snow. We fear, from present appearances, that next year's crop will prove a short one. With low prices and a short crop, the chances for improvement in our financial affairs are not so encouraging as they might be. A change in the weather for the remainder of the Winter, which would supply the needful protection at the most critical season, might still give assurance of a fair return at harvest; but this is a boon we can only hope for. It is a remedy we must leave to a higher power to apply."

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old established boarding-house No. 50 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM OR SUITE OF rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms moderate; house first-class and very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 126 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board; gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. [illegible] State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 114 [illegible] between [illegible] and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 80 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Location 15 to 20 minutes from Wall-st. Ferry. Terms must be moderate. Address S., box No. 318 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes board in a strictly private family, with a single room, gas, conveniences for fire, &c. Location near Broadway, below 28th-st. Address, stating terms, location, &c., M. Y., Box No. 1,871 Post-Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR TWO GENtlemen and their wives in a strictly private family where no other boarders are taken. The best of references will be given and required; location above 14th st. and between 4th and 7th avs.; dinners at 6; boarding-house people please not answer. Address, for three days, box No. 4,646 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

882 BROADWAY—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND 13th sts.; to let several handsomely furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS in a first class boarding-house, for two persons. References given and required. Address C. D. C., *Times* Office, for three days.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 161 Greene st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 5 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
FOR THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS.

It being the order of the day to offer great bargains, HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av., determined not to be outdone, and knowing that they can sell lower than any other dealers, now offer their stock of splendid instruments at a

LARGE REDUCTION FOR CASH,

on all sales made within the above specified time. Persons wishing FINE CARVED PIANOS WITH PEARL KEYS, &c., will be able now to get them as low as one with plain case in ordinary times, and will find it greatly to their advantage to deal with the manufacturers direct.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell a Piano which cost $750 for $375, including rich Stool, in brocade satin. Description, viz.: All round corners, back exactly like the front, beautiful bevel top, double carved legs, with pears, grapes, &c.; massive fluted moulding of solid rosewood, all round; costly scalloped pearl keys, most elaborately inlaid with artistic work of vases of plenty, fountains, bouquets, and full, rich plate, superb rosewood case entire; semi-grand action; made and finished in the best manner by one of the most celebrated City makers, and fully guaranteed for two years; three months in use, and perfect, and well worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano, and unexcelled tone and power. Apply at No. 678 6th av., near the Crystal Palace, for three days, from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash customer, and boxed if necessary.

A COSTLY CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte for sale, richly inlaid, diagonal bar and rest brace, French grand action, harp pedal, full round corners, triple carved all round; one of the richest toned pianos ever offered for sale; celebrated makers; fully warranted for two years; can be fully tested, and is in perfect order, having been used a very short time. Price $250 cash. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Catharine or Fulton Ferry, for three days.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes, at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, elegant case, fine brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker, and warranted; cost $450; has been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 55 Bedford-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. & H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISpensable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. [illegible] Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.
[illegible]

The public are respectfully informed that the second and last season will commence

MONDAY, Feb. 22.

Several interesting engagements have been made in addition to the company that have been so favorably received during the Fall and Winter season.

A full company will be engaged.

The repertoire will consist of the principal operas already given, of which Verdi's OTELLO, ERNANI, and LA FIGLIA DI REGGIMENTO, which will be given with a new and complete cast.

Rossini's ITALIANA IN ALGERI, which created such a marked sensation on its first production, will likewise be given.

Over one hundred persons are now employed in getting up MEYERBEER'S HUGUENOTS, which will be introduced in extraordinary style on or about March 15.

The season will close towards the close of March with Mr. W. H. FRY'S LEONORA, which will be produced in a style worthy of the occasion, as being the first grand Opera by an American composer given at the Academy of Music.

During the present season

CARL FORMES

will play his farewell engagement, as he will leave America in April to return to the company of the Royal Italian Opera, in London.

Opera Matinées. Cheap Opera Nights, Oratorios and Sacred Sunday performances will be given as formerly; and no pains nor labor will be spared on the part of the Director to bring this great season to a brilliant close.

MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock.
First night of the farewell engagement of
CARL FORMES.
First appearance this season of the popular tenor,
SIGNOR TIBERINI.
Only night of Bellini's opera of
I PURITANI.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE,
TIBERINI, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES,

who will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Georgio.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1½ o'clock.

Price of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

OPERA MATINEE,

on which occasion will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera (now performing in Paris with great success) of

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,

which created such a marked sensation at its first representation at the Academy of Music.

Mme. D'ANGRI.
SIEDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Admission .... Fifty cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with numerously expressed wishes, seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinées at an extra charge of 25 cents.

The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinees.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Director begs to announce that subscriptions will be received for the first six nights.

TERMS OF A SUBSCRIPTION TICKET for the first six nights, including a check for a RESERVED SEAT,
EIGHT DOLLARS.

Every subscriber will receive as a premium

A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO TWO OPERA MATINEES.

The operas to be produced during the six nights and two Matinées will be: I PURITANI, ROBERT LE DIABLE, DON GIOVANNI, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with a new cast; ERNANI, with a new cast; THE ITALIANA IN ALGERI, LA TRAVIATA, unless prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the director.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

will exclusively be sold on Thursday, Feb. 18, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Friday, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at the office of the Academy, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR PURITANI
will commence on Friday noon (Feb. 19) precisely, at all the three ticket offices.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MATINEE
("L'Italiana in Algeri")
will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, at all the three ticket offices.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S
GRAND CONCERT,

At Mozart Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858.

ASSISTED BY
Mr. HENRY COOPER, the celebrated English Violinist.
Mr. APTOMMAS, Harpist.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE,
Late Baritone of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company.
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW.

PROGAMME:
PART I.

1—Fantasia Brilliante, pour Violin and Piano, from "Guillaume Tell," Mr. H. COOPER and Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW... Beriot and Osborne
2—Rondo, "Cenerentola," Miss H. ANDEM ... Rossini
3—Romanza, "Spirto Gentil," Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON ... Donizetti
4—Solo, Harp, "Oberon Fantasia," Mr. APTOMMAS
5—Mono Cant, "Elise," Mr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE ... Goldbeck
6—"Fantasia Eccosais," Mr. H. COOPER ... Cooper
7—Grand Duet, "I Masnadieri," Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. G. SIMPSON ... Verdi

PART II.

1—"The Enigma Solved," Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE
2—"Erinnerung," (Recollection) with Violin Obligato, Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. H. COOPER ... Baerwolf
3—Solo, Harp, "Spring," Mr. APTOMMAS
4—Buffo Duet, "l'Elisere d'Amore," Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. C. A. GUILMETTE ... Donizetti
5—Scotch Song, "Kelvin Grove," Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON
6—Swiss Song. (By desire.) Miss H. ANDEM ... Eckert
Conductor ... GEORGE F. BRISTOW

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the principal Music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

MISS C. A. DINGLEY'S CONCERT,
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858.
Miss C. A. DINGLEY will be assisted by
Miss HAWLEY, Mr. PERRING,
Mr. MACCONKEY, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Pianist.
And a select chorus.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1—Chorus—O, hail ne ye Free ... Verdi.
2—Romanza—Una, furtiva Lagrima ... Donizetti.
Mr. PERRING.
3—Aria—Ah ! mon fils ! ... Meyerbeer.
Miss HAWLEY.
4—Piano-Forte Solo—Andante, Cantabile and Agitato ... Mendelssohn.
G. W. MORGAN.
5—Aria—O, Mio Fernando—"La Favorita," ... Donizetti.
Miss DINGLEY.
6—Song—The Last Man ... Callcott.
Mr. MACCONKEY.
7—Duett—Holy Mother ... Wallace.
Miss DINGLEY and Miss HAWLEY.

PART SECOND.

1—Solo and Chorus—My Weary Soul, &c. ... Rossini.
Solo by Miss DINGLEY.
2—Duett—Si; La Stanchezza ... Verdi.
Miss DINGLEY and Mr. PERRING.
3—Aria—Eleonora ... Donizetti.
Miss HAWLEY.
4—Song—Star of Love ... Wallace.
Mr. PERRING.
5—Ballad—Within a mile ... Scotch.
Miss DINGLEY.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858.
The beautiful Comedietta of a
MODEL OF A WIFE.
Bonnefoi ... Mr. Wheatleigh | Stump ... Mr. Martin.
After which the favorite two-act Comic Drama of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Martha Gibbs, the Factory Girl ... Miss Laura Keene
Toby Twinkle ... Mr. Jefferson
Stephen Plum ... Mr. Jordan
Jasper Plum ... Mr. Burnett
After which
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7¼, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, and each evening, also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the great novelty,
GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS.
M. BIHIN.
THE LANCIERS QUADRILLE.
Day performances commence at 2 P. M.; open at 1¼.
Evening performances commence at 7½ P. M.; open at 6¾.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
BOREAS.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
THE GALLEY SLAVES.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette ... [illegible]
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,
Will be acted the Play of
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.
To be followed by the Comedy entitled
ESMERALDA.
To conclude with the farce
OUR SALLIE.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE of that illimitably successful American drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; with MR. H. WATKINS in the character of JOCKO; MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL. In addition to which, LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD, in the touching petite drama, entitled THE DEATH OF EVA, besides the sterling assistance of her gifted parents, MR. and MRS. G. C. HOWARD, this being the initial movement of an enterprising arrangement to render the entertainments of EVERY AFTERNOON EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE at this establishment. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; the characters in it being ably represented. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DEATH OF EVA. Eva, Little Cordelia Howard; St. Clair, Mr. G. C. Howard; Topsy, Mrs. G. C. Howard. A Dance by Mlle. SALOME, and THE TRUTH'S A LIE. SPECIAL NOTICE—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Hereafter, Families, Citizens and Strangers may feel assured that on whatever day they may choose to visit the Museum, they CANNOT COME AMISS. They will find SUPERIOR PERFORMANCES on any and EVERY AFTERNOON, as well as on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and also on EVERY EVENING. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

BUCKLEY'S [illegible]
[illegible]
The two great [illegible] Mr. Learned, [illegible] MURPHY will appear. WEDNESDAY [illegible]
Doors open at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible]

BELMONT'S COLLECTION,
[illegible]
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. [illegible]
Admittance 25 cents. [illegible]

MERILLO'S
CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PAINTING
OF
THE HOLY FAMILY
Is now on exhibition, for a short time only, at Goupil's Gallery, No. 366 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER, Proprietor.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening, No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GRAND SOIREE TO-NIGHT!
At Mme. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., where all the fashionable dances, including the "Lanciers," are taught every day and evening.

CRYSTAL PALACE,
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MOVING MACHINERY, STATUARY, &c.
Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.—THE TWELFTH Annual Ball of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and ladies, may be obtained at the Grand Secretary's office, No. 135 Canal-st., at the principal music stores and hotels, at the door on the evening of the Ball, and of the following Committee: Lewis Feuchtwanger, Vincent W. Bate, William Rockwell, James Herring, M. J. Weeks.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLUBBING THE HOME JOURNAL
WITH THE OTHER PERIODICALS.

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL for the year 1858, and either of the following Three-Dollar Works for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber, for Four Dollars, to be paid in advance, viz.:

The *Home Journal* and the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Emerson's Magazine*, (published in the City of New-York,) for one year, for ... $4
The *Home Journal*, and either *Godey's Lady's Book*, or *Graham's Magazine*, (published in Philadelphia,) for one year, for ... $4
The *Home Journal*, and either *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Edinburg Review*, *North British Review*, *Westminster Review*, or the London *Quarterly Review*, (republished in this City, at $3 per annum each, by Leonard Scott & Co.,) for one year, for ... $4
The *Home Journal* and Dickens' *Household Words*, (published at $3 per annum,) for one year, for ... $4
The *Home Journal* and the *Crayon*, (published monthly, at $3 per annum,) for one year, for ... $4
The *Home Journal* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, (published in Boston, at $3 per annum,) for one year, for ... $4

Orders inclosing the amount, addressed to MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention. The two periodicals ordered will be sent to different addresses, if desired. By an arrangement with the editors of the HOME JOURNAL, the proprietors of the above-named Magazines will furnish subscribers with them as soon as they receive directions to do so from this establishment.

FIFTH THOUSAND
NOW READY.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S
"NORTHERN TRAVEL."
"The most spirited and attractive of his works."
12mo. $1 25.

Bayard Taylor's works, 5 vols., $6, or separate, viz.:
VIEWS AFOOT, $1 25.
ELDORADO, $1 25.
CENTRAL AFRICA, $1 50.
LANDS OF THE SARACEN, $1 25.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN, $1 50.
NORTHERN TRAVEL, $1 25.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

A NEW BARCAROLE.
(NOT FROM MASANIELLO.)

Behold! how bright the girls adoring
The book depôt, two ninety-three,
The beams that gild the brow of morning
Are not a fairer sight to see.
Rare books, rare books, at prices low,
And see, how they're going [illegible]
Look out, look out for presents fair,
All see, there they go.
The gifts they seek, the crowd, the crowd will share.

Desirable presents are invariably given with the Books and Valentines sold at the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues free.
A. RANNEY, Agent.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

SPIRITUALISM, ITS PHENOMENA AND SIGNIFICANCE—An essay read by the editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, before the New-York Christian Union, with the discussion by the members and clergy; 56 pages; price 12 cents, or 5 3-cent stamps including postage. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Publisher, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Pupils' charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, (large room,) No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the bookstores corner of 4th and 8th sts., Broadway; No. 46 6th-av.; and at the door on the evening of the performance.

EDWARD BUSSELL,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by extra labor on the part of the pupils, with the concurrence and under the care of their instructors.

G. W. CLARKE, } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, }

ORDINATION.—MR. ROLLIN A. SAWYER WILL be ordained and installed as Pastor of the Westminster Church, Yonkers, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at the Getty Lyceum. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, New-York. The charges to the pastor and people by Prof. T. H. Skinner, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, New-York, and Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., of New-York City.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' Club meets at the Repository No. 351 Broadway on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at noon. Subjects—*Winter Preparation Seed Care of Manure; Treatment of Stock; The Red Cattle of New England* and *The Propagation of Fish*. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

I. O. OF S. M.—THE MEMBERS OF MERCANtile Lodge, No. 1 Sons of Malta, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, GEORGE H. SIMONSON, on TUESDAY, 16th inst. Brethren will meet at the Lodge room, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M. By order of the G. C. J. H. HARDIE, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS GREETING TO ELDER S. CURRY, at the Union Methodist Church, No. 149 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1858, at 7 o'clock. Interesting addresses, interspersed with singing, and refreshments furnished. Tickets 50 cents.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE SEVENTH AND LAST OF THE Course of Lectures for the Ladies' Union aid Society will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., by Prof. O. H. TIFFANY, of Baltimore, Md. Subject, *Work and its Worth*.

Tickets, 50 cents, admitting two, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; William Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 239 Broadway; Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d-st., east of 8th-av., and at the door.

Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Society.

DR. HAWKS' LECTURE.—IN COMPLIANCE with the request of the audience before whom it was delivered at the lecture-room of the Historical Society, Dr. HAWKS will repeat his lecture, *Old America's Message to Young America*, at Niblo's Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets fifty cents. May be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., at T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, at the box-office at Niblo's, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ., WILL DELIVER his Humorous Poem, HARD TIMES, before the Young Men's Philomathean Society, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal Broadway Bookstores; at the Mercantile Library; the Library Office, No. 16 Nassau-st., or at the door.

E. P. CORWIN, }
THEO. SCHULTZ, } Lec. Committee.
P. M. THOMSON, }

PERSONAL.

CREDITORS OF CHARLES PETERS, late merchant of New-York, who left here about 1844, may hear of something to their advantage by communicating with J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

W[illegible] [illegible] for the store, or address C. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST HIGHLY RECOMmended girls, situations; [illegible] in the nursery [illegible]; the other as cook, she understands [illegible] washing and ironing; wages $7. Call at [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at the rear of No. [illegible] West [illegible] between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best City references; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 88½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at No. 136 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 48 East 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married; has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid. She understands the care of children, and does up fine muslins nicely; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or growing children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as cook, or would do general housework. She understands her business, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen for two days at the umbrella store No. 82 26th-st., one door from 2d-av. City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as waiter, or to cook, wash and iron. Good City reference given as to capability, honesty and industry. Call at No. 303 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. None but respectable families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork, or in a nursery. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. E., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 82 [illegible]-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet-nurse at her own residence; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go out to nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 135 29th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 448 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH girls; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter—also, by two English women: one as cook, one as infants' nurse. Also by three very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st. near Broadway.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 588 Broadway.

WANTED.—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young English lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure her services, with satisfactory references, by addressing N. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of domestic servants, honest, tidy, respectable and capable, for the City or country, well recommended, at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Every care taken to give satisfaction.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A YOUNG woman. Has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Apply at No. 492 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 171 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 145 18th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; good references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as seamstress or chambermaid; she is willing and obliging in disposition, and can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 10 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously been in one. Address O, Box No. 713 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 13 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as a companion to young ladies, as interpreter, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. She can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address G. A., box No. 27, Newton, N. J.

TO BOSS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A young man wishes a situation as clerk, where a portion of his time would be employed as copying draughtsman; for sobriety and integrity refers to his present employer. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, Broadway Post-Office.

TO PHILADELPHIANS.—A NEW-YORK Book-keeper about removing with his family to Philadelphia, desires a situation; has had several years' experience, and can refer to his present employers. Address box No. 26 New-York Post-Office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 4th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A [illegible] Protestant [illegible] five years' reference from her last place. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] young woman, with long and undoubted City references, [illegible] will be found smart, willing and obliging [illegible] of good character [illegible]. Also, a middle aged English woman of high respectability as housekeeper, or to travel with a lady. Call at No. [illegible] Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, as laundress [illegible] washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; is a person in whom the utmost confidence can be placed, as being a capable, reliable and faithful servant; is particularly neat in her habits and about her work; has the highest testimonials. Can be seen [illegible] av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; perfectly understands the care of children, and all kinds of family sewing. [illegible] best of City reference, from where she has lived [illegible]. Call or address No. 101 East 14th-st., between [illegible] and [illegible], first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, [illegible] dress, or waitress; can sew. Both have [illegible] reference. Also by a number of respectable [illegible] various branches of housework. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A MOST EXCELLENT [illegible] a situation to do housework, chamberwork, or washing; is a willing, competent person; washes and irons well; has no objection to Brooklyn [illegible]; does up linens in style; wages $6. Call at No. [illegible] 23d-st.

WANTED.—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation either as an attaché of the Press, or in reporting patent law suits, sermons, lectures, [illegible] &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit [illegible] do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection [illegible] with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible], near [illegible], first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West [illegible]-st. [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, SCOTCH OR PROTESTANT, German preferred, fully understanding [illegible] also capable of the entire charge of a place within [illegible] miles of the City [illegible]. Married man; the wife expected to take charge of a small dairy. [illegible] references from last employers. Apply to Mr. [illegible] VAINE, Seed store, No. 7 John-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TWO [illegible] Scotch, or English women, to do the entire work of a family; they must be capable and willing, [illegible] with a good [illegible] moderate wages. [illegible] satisfactory references required. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] stairs, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AN industrious girl who understands cooking, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; must have good recommendations. German or Protestant preferred. Apply immediately at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED colored [illegible] recommendations [illegible] between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE who can read and write. Apply to Mr. GRAHAM, No. 51 Liberty-st., 3d story.

INSTRUCTION.

BURNING OF THE NORTH MOORE-STREET SCHOOL.—The School officers of the Fifth Ward will re-open school in the new wing of Ward School No. 44, on Monday next, for the [illegible] the male and female departments, and [illegible] boys and girls, of the primary department. The building will be repaired, or a new building [illegible] classes in a short time. [illegible] officers assure parents that nothing has been left undone which will secure the early re-opening of the whole school.

W. H. [illegible] Jr., President.
J. S. [illegible] Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 15, 1858.

A FREE COURSE OF 20 LESSONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 796 Broadway. The only expense for the whole course of 20 lessons is the Instruction Book, $1. The lessons are given every THURSDAY EVENING from [illegible] to 9 o'clock.

N. B.—To avoid the crowd of last Thursday evening at the ticket office, persons wishing to join the class are requested to come in the day to take their tickets and books. One ticket and one book will only admit one person.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal, CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and unsurpassed salubrious and beautiful location; is claimed to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. DOWE.

$8.—NEW SYSTEM.—NO CLASSES, AND great reduction. Every pupil individually taught a free and elegant handwriting at all hours, day and evening, for $8 for ten, or $5 for twenty lessons, and no extra charge. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 362 and 366 Broadway.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LESSONS ON THE BANJO.—A GOOD OPportunity to procure rapid instruction on this favorite instrument, at a most reasonable cost. Pupils attended at their residences. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Address EDGAR, *Times* Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 3. For circulars address Miss [illegible] NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 248 4th-st., corner of [illegible] st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. [illegible] GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

EDUCATION.—ANY TEACHER OF THIS CITY having a small private school of boys he is desirous of disposing of for cash, may find a purchaser by addressing the office of this paper. FAIR TERMS.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ONE OR TWO tuitions after 3 o'clock, as he is engaged up to that time in a private school in South Brooklyn; qualifications extensive; terms moderate. Address P. MADDEN, No. 397, next door to the saddler's, Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PLACE IN A GOOD PRIVATE FAMily School for a young girl 14 years old, who is [illegible] Address, stating terms for board and tuition, which must be moderate, A. B., Box No. 2,[illegible].

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. [illegible], 1858.

OFFICIAL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 15th day of March, proximo, for the loan of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in Treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the presentation of certificates of deposit with those officers, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of each bidder or bidders who shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers above enumerated, and the certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return the deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the Act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department on 15 o'clock, M., on said 15th day of March. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents, and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of [illegible] per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications, [illegible] the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, }
GEORGE H. CLARK, }
[illegible] BRUMMELL, } Printing Committee of the Board of Education.
ROBERT A. ADAMS, }
JOHN H. [illegible], }

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances, receive any attention whatever. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements,—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented by Mr. SEWARD from the New-York Commissioners of Emigration, complaining of the abuse of women by the officers of emigrant ships. Mr. SEWARD gave notice that he should introduce a bill on the subject. Resolutions were presented from the [illegible] Legislature, praying for the immediate investigation of the charges against Judge WATROUS. The Indiana contested election case was then considered until the adjournment, without any definite action. In the House, Mr. WOLCOTT, the witness in the tariff case, appeared with a very lengthy written statement, in which he disclaimed any intention to contemn the authority of the House, but still refused to answer in accordance with the wishes of the Committee. The Chairman, Mr. STANTON, then offered a resolution declaring that WOLCOTT had failed to answer satisfactorily, and ordering him to be committed to jail, and to be kept in close custody until he is willing to answer all legal and proper questions. After an ineffectual motion to table the whole subject, the resolution was passed by 133 to 55. The Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain.

The State Senate yesterday did not meet until 3 o'clock, P. M., and did nothing of special importance. Attorney-General TREMAINE has sent in his opinion on the twelfth section of the Metropolitan Police law, in accordance with the request of the Senate, in which he comes to the conclusion that there is nothing in it inconsistent with the appointment of members of the old police force, unless they have been removed for cause according to the provisions of the seventh section, which sets forth the necessary qualifications necessary to membership. The Bank Superintendent sent in to the Assembly a list of the Banks of the State that have withdrawn their securities from the Bank Department below the amount provided by law, under the decision of Judge HARRIS. The amount withdrawn between Sept. 30, 1857, and Jan. 1, 1858, is $3,274,708 42, and the amount deposited in same time $342,148.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the steamship *Philadelphia* we have received later intelligence from Havana. The *Wabash* was at that port when the *Philadelphia* left, and her officers had been hospitably received by the local authorities. Nothing of special interest had taken place on the island since last advices. The Havana papers give some details of the Mexican news which has been already received here by telegraph from New-Orleans. [illegible] are silent on the subject and offer no editorial comment, but our correspondent gives it as the prevailing opinion of well informed Cubans that SANTA ANNA will soon leave his retreat in New-Granada and set sail for Vera Cruz. He has, certainly, chances in the present disorganized condition of the Mexican Republic, that may not occur again in an ordinary life-time.

We print this morning, a letter from Sacramento, giving a historical review of the Mormon discontent from its origin down to the present time. The letter merits special attention, as our correspondent was, for many years, a resident of Salt Lake City, and only left it when the Gentile population were driven out. Our correspondent believes that unwise and ill-judged appointments by the Federal Government first excited BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers to rebel; and that to the excesses committed by Col. STEPTOE's command, when quartered in Salt Lake City during the Winter of 1854 and 1855, are to be attributed the present hostile attitude of the Mormons, and their determination to allow no more troops to dwell among them. Our correspondent, it will be seen, thinks that the Mormons, if driven to it, will oppose by force of arms the further advance of the United States troops, but that in the Summer they will migrate, either to Sonora, or northwards towards the British possessions.

A perpetual injunction was yesterday granted against the Bay State Mills Corporation, and a dissolution of the company ordered, by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The Mayor sent a Message to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, vetoing the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration of the City Charter, by which each member of the Common Council should receive a salary of $1,000 per annum. He also sent a Message recommending that negotiations be entered into with the Postmaster-General for the erection of a building on the unoccupied ground on Chambers-street, in the rear of the City Hall. A resolution was adopted, authorizing him to open negotiations and report the same to the Common Council. A report was received and a resolution adopted, referring the item of $11,350 asked for by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to pay the fees of counsel for defending the law, to the Board of Supervisors. The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported a joint report of a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which was adopted, after slight amendment.

The two officers dispatched by the Mayor to Richmond, Va., to take in custody MASON THOMAS, charged with kidnapping a colored man named GEORGE ANDERSON, returned, yesterday morning, with their prisoner and ANDERSON. THOMAS was locked up in the Tombs, by the Recorder, in default of $10,000 bail to answer the charge preferred against him. ANDERSON was committed to appear as a witness in the case. The examination was set down for Thursday.

GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., delivered last evening, before a picked and plentiful audience, at the Historical Society's Lecture-room, his classical Essay on "Sir PHILIP SYDNEY, the Gentleman." It was more than an hour and a half in the delivery, but the attention of the audience was more and more enchained to the last. The lecturer never hinted the name, nor very distinctly indicated the man, still it were difficult not to perceive whom he regarded as the American Sir Philip Sydney—the gentleman of our day.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The lecture-room was full and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He described man as a creature characterized by universal wants. He not only wants and receives, but wants and takes when he can give a fair equivalent in labor or its products, and demands nothing beyond what society can fairly grant and sell. Crime, the lecturer said, is impossible; where otherwise vice is the result.

Madame LOLA MONTEZ delivered her lecture on "Strong Minded Women and Heroines of History," to a very large audience in Hope Chapel, last night.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, OSCAR M. MASON, *alias* MASON THOMAS, *alias* MASON SPAULDING, the kidnapper of the negro GEORGE ANDERSON, who was taken to Virginia and sold as a slave, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The Recorder held him to bail in the sum of $10,000, and the negro ANDERSON, as witness, in $1,000. In default they were both incarcerated, and the trial set down for Thursday. DANIEL WENDELBAUM pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence. THOMAS HAGAN, indicted for assault on ALBERT BARLOW, was convicted, and also remanded. The case was very slight. DENIS MAHON and EDWARD DOYLE pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were remanded for sentence. GEORGE W. MOTT, tried for petit larceny, was acquitted. JOHN BAKER was next charged with assaulting FRANK LAMB, Jan. 1, at a saloon in Thirty-second-street, with intent to kill. The case was not completed when the Court adjourned.

[illegible] O'NEIL, bartender in "The Rock," corner of Hicks and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn, was stabbed, yesterday afternoon, by a person known as "Big CULLEN." O'NEIL, it is thought, cannot live, and was taken to the City Hospital. CULLEN, up to a late hour last night, had not been arrested.

Coroner COMINS, of Brooklyn, yesterday commenced to investigate the causes which led to the death of Mr. GEORGE H. SIMONSON, at No. 126 Pierrepont-street, Saturday night last. Five witnesses were examined, but without eliciting anything to fasten the crime upon the suspected parties. The inquest was adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday next.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened with a moderate degree of vigor for Cotton. Flour was in fair demand, and prices were firm, save for common brands, which tended downward. Wheat was more active at steady rates. Corn, Rye and Oats were quiet and somewhat nominal. Rio Coffee was brisk and buoyant. Sugars and Molasses were lightly dealt in at former quotations. Provisions were in good request, and prices of hog products favored sellers. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention and closed firmly. Nothing remarkably new occurred in other branches of business.

St. Paul and Napoleon III.

A certain Louisiana Senator, ST. PAUL by name, has undertaken to make himself the Apostle of Africa in the Southwest, and is pleading with the Legislature of his native State in behalf of a scheme for swindling the wretched free blacks of the Guinea Coast out of their licentious liberty into a condition of Slavery and civilization. He is undoubtedly speaking upon the hint so recklessly thrown out by the London *Times* that a free people like the Americans might well afford to defy the opinion of mankind, and to insist upon opening a free commerce in Slaves with anybody who should be willing to supply them. The Legislature of Mississippi echoes the arguments of Mr. ST. PAUL, and appeals to the example of NAPOLEON III. and the Marseilles merchants, now engaged in importing negroes from Africa into the French West Indies, as decisive in regard to the propriety, feasibility and timeliness of the projected enterprise. And the leading journals of Natchez and New-Orleans comment with approbation upon these proceedings. They admit, indeed, that the laws of the United States cannot easily be reconciled with the intended "free trade," but they anticipate from the "Turvey-drop Cerberus" at Washington, (under which somewhat mixed, but altogether disrespectful, metaphor they are supposed to shadow forth the character of President BUCHANAN,) no opposition which a "united South" could not triumphantly overcome.

We agree with our Southern cotemporaries that the triple-headed conservator of the National deportment can hardly be regarded as an insurmountable obstacle in the way of any design upon which the "united South" shall set its heart. But there are certain other considerations which should be kept in view by these sanguine regenerators of the benighted sons of Africa; and as we are well aware that the wisest counsels would be ill-received by the testy Trojans of the Gulf at the hands of such "subtle Grecians" as ourselves, we beg leave to call the particular attention of the Louisiana ST. PAUL and his disciples to the "Minority Report" in which Mr. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW, of South Carolina discussed and disposed of the project for reviving the Slave-Trade before the Legislature of that State at their last session. This report, it will be remembered, was finally adopted by the Legislature, and the resolutions therein advocated passed by a considerable majority. South Carolina can hardly be suspected of a sickly philanthropy in regard to slaves and Slavery, nor will even Mr. ST. PAUL himself, we imagine, be able to discover the "virus of abolitionism" in the calm, clear and coherent argumentation by which Mr. PETTIGREW establishes his fundamental proposition that "the introduction of barbarians, whether slave or free, from any part of the world, would be injurious to the best interests of the State of South Carolina."

The South Carolinian representative expressly sets on one side every consideration which does not, in his judgment, directly bear upon the actual state of Carolinian society—disclaiming alike the philanthropic zeal which the Mississippians display in behalf of the "poor African," and that defiantly-morbid sensitiveness to the opinion of mankind, which makes Mr. ST. PAUL a trifle over-anxious to assert his independence of Great Britain, the Czar and the Sultan of Turkey. Mr. PETTIGREW shows then, in the first place, that a reopened importation of negroes from Africa would lower the value as well as the price of slaves, for he is too subtle a thinker and too well-grounded a political economist to confound these very different categories of social science, and by a close calculation of the various elements which enter into the prosperity of an agricultural and exporting community, he proves that the eventual result of a new slave-trade to the South would be the prostration of her domestic interests to the exclusive profit of the manufacturing countries with which she deals. But the economical mischiefs which must flow from an African immigration are not the only, nor perhaps the most disastrous, of its consequences which Mr. PETTIGREW points out. He foresees a gradual demoralization of the existing slave population which would undermine whatever of the "patriarchal character" the Southern Institutions still preserve and which would originate the most serious disturbances in the social order of the South. The authority of the American masters over their slaves, argues Mr. PETTIGREW, (and the argument is so striking and so sensible as to be practically new,) is now maintained, not by virtue of the ignorance of the slaves as to their real strength, but because they know their real weakness; because they have been educated to submission and bred in habits of obedience. Hordes of savages, speaking an unknown tongue, and bred to war, would infuse a very different order of ideas into this docile and laboring population. Much of the severity of the early slave codes of the South, since relaxed and modified, Mr. PETTIGREW attributes to the barbarian character of the then existing slaves.

It is creditable to the legislators of South Carolina that they should have acted upon the thoughtful and statesmanlike suggestions of the Report to which we refer. And whatever may be the charms of Mr. ST. PAUL's hortatory eloquence, we trust that the people of Louisiana and Mississippi will not suffer themselves to be misled by his siren tongue into practical disunion for the sake of carrying out a foolish and fatal project.

Whatever may be the advantages or disadvantages, whether actual or prospective, of the French "Colonization," they offer no sort of analogy with the purposes of Mr. ST. PAUL. The French importation of negroes from Africa may or may not be practically a *slave-trade*, in spite of the *rachat préalable* upon which the French advocates of the scheme insist as evidence that they are really rescuing African captives from slavery or death in Africa itself; but the immigrants, once introduced into the West Indies, will certainly not be slaves in any just sense of that term. And it would be absurd to carry to the account of Slavery any possible increased productiveness of the French West Indies consequent upon their introduction. For one leading feature in the economy of Slavery will be entirely wanting there, viz.: *the original investment of capital in the purchase of the slave labor.*

So far as the past experience of the French West Indies has been fairly appreciated, it indicates the superiority of free labor, when adequately applied, over the labor of slaves.

In Guadaloupe and Martinique, the same phenomenon manifested itself immediately upon emancipation which was observed in the British West Indies. The production of the exporting estates fell off, because the negroes either went away to more profitable labors or took to living easily in the woods and fields; and it was difficult so to reinforce the pressure of population as to make labor an imperative necessity. But in the Mauritius, lying nearer the vast labor market of India, this difficulty was rapidly overcome, and the consequence has been that while the sugar production of the Mauritius, under Slavery, never rose above 700,000 quintals, and averaged less than 600,000, the same island yielded to a reduced force *of free laborers* in 1853 1,252,208 quintals. The slaves employed in the Mauritius in 1847 numbered 72,850. The hired laborers in 1856 numbered 48,545 natives and 21,600 foreigners, or 70,145 in all. It is by such facts as these and not by a "reaction against Exeter Hall," that the French Government has been brought to favor the importation of indentured laborers from Africa, after trying in vain to secure a West Indian emigration from British India. The actual objects of the French Government are, indeed, identical with the plans by which alone men like the late Sir ROBERT PEEL and Mr. JOSEPH HUME believed the extinction of the Slave-trade and the overthrow of Slavery could be brought about; and Mr. ST. PAUL may be very sure that whenever the Emperor NAPOLEON can be satisfied that he is reëstablishing Slavery in Guadaloupe and Martinique by favoring the projects of his Marseillais subjects, these projects will suddenly be brought to peremptory confusion.

The Plea of a Pharisee.

That notorious organ of the Sadducees, the New-York *Tribune*, deals very sternly with the New-York TIMES, the Boston *Courier*, and a number of other American journals, because of their cruel and ungenerous criticisms passed upon the captain of the bark *Adriatic*, who ran away one night with his ship from the justice of France only to be recaptured by a French war-steamer and ignominiously brought back to Marseilles. The *Tribune* declares that it will not join in the outcry of these "Pharisees (*sic*) of the Press, who have no sympathy with the oppressed and the tempted." Now we certainly never expected the *Tribune* to join in any outcry against the oppressed and the tempted. We concede to our neighbor all the license of sympathy he can ask with the sufferers and the sinners of the earth. We shall not even cast a single oblique glance towards the possible origin of all this "wondrous kindness." And if the *Tribune* wishes to identify itself with the cause of anybody and everybody who may find it convenient to violate pledges, break faith, and bring disgrace upon the national name, we haven't a word to say in objection thereto.

But since the *Tribune* has undertaken to cover up the issue of Captain DUNHAM's scurvy attempt at an escape under a general discussion of the decision of the French Court by virtue of which his ship was seized and held, we must take the trouble to disengage these two matters, so radically independent, from their adventitious connection. If Captain DUNHAM failed to receive a fair trial from his French Judges, or if the French Court assumed over him a jurisdiction which it does not lawfully possess, those are points susceptible of proof before the proper authorities. We have a Consul at Marseilles, a Minister at Paris, and a President at Washington, and the rights of every American citizen in France under the Constitution and the Law of Nations are confided to these functionaries. By and through them Captain DUNHAM, being an American, and not being either ashamed of his nationality or distrustful of the power of the United States to see justice done to him, was bound to appear before the government of France. Instead of doing so he skulked out of the port of Marseilles by night. If the *Tribune* considers that an American citizen ought to behave like a *filius nullius* and run away from the French, as if he had no friends who could or would see him fairly through any difficulty, then we are content to leave the *Tribune* to the skeptical liberty of the Sadducee, and to stand ourselves by the straitlaced prejudices of the Pharisee.

MAYOR TIEMANN'S SECOND VETO.—The Mayor sent another veto message to the Common Council yesterday, giving at considerable length, and with peculiar cogency, his reasons for returning, without his signature, a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration of the City Charter, so as to give the members of the Common Council a salary of a thousand dollars a year. The Mayor states that before Aldermen were allowed any pay for their services, citizens of respectability and good standing in society were very glad to serve as members of the Common Council for the mere honor of it; but since the year 1851, when pay was first allowed for Aldermanic services, all sorts of corruptions and extravagances had crept into the administration of our Municipal affairs, and, in salaries alone, the increase during that period had been from $200,000 to nearly $600,000. Yet the pay of Aldermen was then only $364 a year. To make it $1,000, the Mayor argues, would increase the extravagance and corruptions of the City government in the same proportion. But the soundest reason he gives for vetoing the measure, is that the members of the present Common Council having agreed to give their services without any remuneration, according to the conditions of the Charter, they have no right to demand or receive pay. When the system of non-payment shall have been thoroughly tried, and proved inefficient, there will be plenty of time to alter the charter. When it is understood that there are neither salaries nor perquisites appertaining to the Aldermanic office, there will be no difficulty in finding plenty of capable and honest men who will be willing to serve, if not for the honor of it, at least for the sake of the opportunity of doing good to the public, and increasing the value of their own property.

The Dred Scott Decision in Brazil.

One at least of the few foreign envoys whom Mr. BUCHANAN has found time to select, appoint and accredit, has already made his mark upon the diplomatic history of the nation, and has asserted in the broad field of our external relations the doctrines which Mr. BUCHANAN is endeavoring to enforce upon our domestic policy. Mr. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, of Virginia, on the 6th of December last, was received by the Emperor of Brazil as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and availed himself of that opportunity to enunciate in good set terms the principles not indistinctly hinted at by Mr. Chief-Justice TANEY in his extra-judicial observations upon the case of DRED SCOTT, that the American Constitution was framed with an express view to the fortification and perpetuation of the glorious Institution of Slavery.

After dwelling with proper emphasis upon the ties of commercial interest and the sympathies of political organization which should draw closer the bonds of intercourse and alliance between the Southern Empire and the Northern Republic, Mr. MEADE proceeded to dilate upon the cohesive value of a great domestic institution, common to both countries, fixed and deeply rooted in their soil, (with many hostile prejudices to encounter from without,) which now establishes an affinity between them, and will insure, for mutual defence, a unity of action and feeling that will prove invincible in the future. Of this extraordinary suggestion, the Brazilian Emperor, with a good sense which does him credit, took no notice whatever, but contented himself in his reply with the expression of the most cordial sentiments of good will to the United States, as a nation, without committing himself to any alliance, actual or prospective, with one particular section of the Union, for the "invincible defence" of an institution peculiar thereto. The people of the North, however, will hardly permit this language to pass unchallenged from the lips of a Minister, nominated with the concurrence of their representatives, and maintained in part at their expense, for the purpose of attending to the affairs of the whole country, and not at all as the agent and apostle of a sectional propaganda. And we are glad to see that Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, has already moved in the Senate a requisition upon the President for the instructions furnished by him to Mr. MEADE. The leaders of the Southern party (for the Southern representation in Congress has now openly assumed the form and pressure of a specific partisan organization) have constantly taunted Northern men with their interference in the domestic concerns of the South. The North has been assailed, in season and out of season, with charges of fanatical and intolerable intervention between the slaveholder and his slaves, and we have been sermonized without end upon the duty of attending to our own affairs, and letting our neighbors alone to manage theirs. But we fancy it would be difficult for the South to point out a single instance in which any Northern man, holding an official position under the General Government, has abused that position to an attack upon the excellence and stability of the Institution of Slavery in the presence of a foreign power. In the uniform practice of Northern statesmen and diplomatists, the question of Slavery has been treated, as the South has always pretended to wish that it should be, as a purely domestic affair, to be discussed and dealt with wholly within the circle of our national relations. It was reserved for a Southern officer of the Government to carry our intestine differences and disputes out into the arena of the world, and to invite the assent of a foreign prince to a purely sectional view of propositions which are actually agitating the nation with all the fury of civil controversy.

Mr. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE is a well-known politician of the extremest Calhoun school, and as such was openly charged by Mr. DUER of this State on the floor of Congress, in Dec., 1849, with entertaining disunion sentiments, and cherishing disunion projects. Whether the advances which he has now made towards a grand Pro-Slavery alliance with the Brazilian Empire are or are not significant of the ulterior purposes of the faction to which he belongs, time alone can show; but it is certainly imperative upon Mr. BUCHANAN to clear the Administration at once of any responsibility for language to which the Emperor of Brazil himself was forced to administer the grave rebuke of an expressive silence.

BANK SECURITIES WITHDRAWN.—It appears from a report made yesterday to the Assembly by the Superintendent of the Bank Department that the amount of securities withdrawn from the 30th of September last to the 1st of January was $3,274,708 42; and the amount deposited during the same period was $342,148.

Thus it appears that certain Banks have reduced their securities nearly three millions below what the law requires. This they were tempted to do in the panic of last Fall, in order to raise money upon the securities standing to their credit in the Bank Department. As we remarked a few days ago, this course was of very questionable legality.

Doubtless, the securities withdrawn were better than those left, for it is fair to presume that the New-York State Stocks rather than the mortgages would be taken out. It is well for the Legislature to look to this matter. Banks are, in their best estate, none too secure or reliable; and any illegality on their part necessarily tends to impair that public confidence which is the very breath of their nostrils.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AT LAST.—There has been a good deal of talk during the past two years of the necessity of a Vigilance Committee in this City to protect the lives and property of the citizens. But the bad odor attending the name in consequence of the acts of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, would have been sufficient to prevent such an organization here, even if one had been required by the condition of affairs. But at last we have a Vigilance Committee across the river, in the quiet and orderly "City of Churches." The atrocious murder of a prominent citizen on Saturday, led to the spontaneous formation of this Committee; but as the parties suspected of the outrage were promptly arrested by the regular police, the action of the Committee will probably be confined to seeing that the prosecuting officers do their duty in bringing the guilty parties to punishment. This, in fact, is all that a Committee of Vigilance could do here, and an association composed of the right kind of men, for such a purpose, might be made exceedingly beneficial to the public in this City as well as in Brooklyn.

Obituary.

One of the most useful and accomplished divines of this country, Rev. S. GILMAN, D. D., of Charleston, S. C., died on Monday, Feb. 8, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. Mr. BOWEN, in Kingston, Mass. Dr. GILMAN, who was born in Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1791, and had therefore nearly completed his 67th year, has been long and favorably known beyond the circle of the denomination to which he belonged, and of the parish in which for more than forty years he had labored with faithful zeal, as a scholar and a writer of no common excellence. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811, in the same class with EDWARD EVERETT, Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, of Boston, and others of equal public and scholastic reputation, and was early numbered among the contributors to the *North American Review* and the *Christian Examiner*. In the days of Nullification, Dr. GILMAN bore himself among the angry passions of the people of Charleston with dignified and Christian patriotism, and an ode on the Union which he wrote at that time has passed into the popular literature of the country. Mrs. CAROLINE HOWARD GILMAN, his wife, who was the partner of his literary pursuits, as of his pastoral labors, has won a permanent place among the female writers of America, and the sympathy of a wide circle of relatives and friends in all parts of the country will be awakened in behalf of herself and her family by the news of their sudden bereavement.

DEATH OF COL. WADE HAMPTON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The announcement, yesterday, of the death of Col. WADE HAMPTON occasioned equal sorrow and surprise in our community, in which he had mingled but a short time previously, and apparently in his usual health and spirits. Col. HAMPTON, by his many high and generous qualities, his large hospitality, his dignified and courteous bearing, was one of the representative men of the State, and was esteemed and admired wherever known. He was taken sick on the Mississippi River, and was landed at Natchez, where he died on the night of the 10th inst. His remains are on the way to Columbia, in charge of his son, C. F. HAMPTON, Esq.—*Charleston Mercury*, 13th.

The Death of Lablache.

LUIGI LABLACHE, whose death was prematurely reported a few months since, has really died at last, and the Italian lyric stage has lost a singer whose place will probably never again be filled in the present age. The life of the celebrated basso is identified with his native city of Naples, as his voice in its marvelous sweetness and abundant power, seemed to embody the exuberant nature of that wondrous clime. He was born at Naples, Dec. 6, 1794, the son of a French father and of a Polish mother; at the Conservatory of Naples he was educated; at Naples he made his *début* in the queer little theatre San Carlino; from Naples he took himself a wife, and to Naples he came back at last to die, after making the tour of Europe in a triumph of thirty years' duration.

The voice of LABLACHE was one of those miracles of nature which become traditions in the world of art. Criticism long ago exhausted its vocabulary in descriptive epithets upon the richness, the volume, the compass, the flexibility, and the purity of this voice; but after comparing it by turns to an organ and a trumpet, to a clarion of silver and the muffled thunder of drums, people at last contented themselves with comparing it to itself, which was perhaps the easiest thing they could do. But LABLACHE was not a *vox et præterea nihil*. He was an admirable actor, as well as an unsurpassed vocalist. His talents as a comedian were very great, and he identified with his own name some of the first comic parts of the Italian Opera. His success in tragic *rôles* was equally brilliant, but this had become of late years very much a matter of faith and memory, for his physical bulk, always considerable, had so increased as to make it impossible for him to assume heroic or sentimental characters, with any reasonable chance of being fairly listened to and judged. His *Leporello* will forever be the type of the Italian, as the *Leporello* of Herr FORMES will be of the German conception of that ever-popular *rôle*; but his greatest dramatic creation of late years was the *tragic-comic* part of *Caliban*, in HALEVY's opera of "La Tempête." The monstrous conception of SHAKESPEARE has never been so incarnated as it was by LABLACHE, and his presentation of the cub of *Sycorax* is the only recollection that will live of an otherwise insignificant opera.

For nearly a year LABLACHE has been prevented by disease from appearing in public, but when he last sang in Paris and London he showed but little sign of infirmity in his voice, and no loss of ability as an actor. His wife, whom he married when he was only 18 years old, was the daughter of a celebrated Italian actor, named PINOTTI. One of his children is the wife of Mr. THALBERG, the pianist. In his domestic relations and in society LABLACHE was admirable. He kept clear of the scandals of the stage, and his gentlemanly character, his amiability, and his generosity to artists who were in need, made him friends wherever he was known, in and out of the profession.

Of the great quartet whose names recall the palmiest days of the modern opera, and bring before the mind the brightest pictures of the immediate past, TAMBURINI and GRISI now alone survive. RUBINI went first, LABLACHE has followed, and their compeers, though not yet obscured, have reached the dim horizon of their powers; and on the lesser stage of the opera, as well as on the larger stage of politics, the places of the giants are filling fast by "*Les Infiniments Petits*" of the vision of BERANGER.

THE SOUTH AND EDWARD EVERETT.—That chivalrous journal, the Richmond *South*, waxes more southern than usual, on learning that Mr. EDWARD EVERETT has been invited to attend the celebration on the 22d, when he is to be presented with Gen. WASHINGTON'S cane, in behalf of the Mount Vernon Association. "This," the *South* adds, "surely is a most distinguished compliment. *Is it worthily bestowed?*"

This is a grave question. Let us ponder it with due solemnity.

Who is "Mr. EDWARD EVERETT," that he should be invited to a celebration in Richmond? It is said, indeed, that the Yankees are proud of him. But that is nothing. What business can a New-Englander have to attend a celebration in the Old Dominion? And what an outrage to give WASHINGTON'S cane to an obscure individual!

We admire the mild spirit of candor in which the *South* asks if the compliment is "worthily bestowed?" How can it be? What has this EVERETT done to merit such extravagant honors? Nothing, we presume, that the *South* ever heard of.

But obscurity is not his only sin. His political offences are unpardonable. The *South* charges that he spoke with disapprobation [illegible] "the lamented BROOKS," for [illegible] SUMNER. And we are afraid the allegation can be proved. If so, that settles the whole matter. No one can any longer pretend that "Mr. EDWARD EVERETT" is fit to go to Richmond, much less to receive WASHINGTON's cane. That relic is almost as sacred in the eyes of the *South* as the [illegible] of "the lamented BROOKS." Suppose some profane creature should desire to confer that [illegible] emblem of Carolina chivalry upon Mr. EVERETT. Would not the *South* ask, with still greater emphasis, "Is it worthily bestowed?" And could there be two answers to such a question?

We feel a serene satisfaction in believing that Southern interests are safe in the hands of the *South*. Mr. EVERETT must not go to Richmond on the 22d. He must not have WASHINGTON's cane. The honor of Virginia must prevail, and be preserved.

Ship Captains and Emigrants.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In the columns of your paper of the 11th inst. we notice an article under the heading of "Seduction of Young Women at Sea," followed by a memorial to Congress for such an amendment to the Passenger laws as may prevent, by severe punishment for the act, the recurrence of this increasing evil and wrong."

If the statements contained in this memorial are true, it exhibits a fearful picture of lewdness and immorality, a betrayal of trust, disregard for personal reputation and national honor, that deserves severe punishment indeed. But in the absence of stronger proof than the general and sweeping assertions in the memorial alluded to, we are, we confess, unable to credit the statement, and we trust, for the honor of the American flag, it would be found highly exaggerated upon a fair investigation.

With some persons it is not unusual to make a fell swoop of a whole class of men—denouncing them all indiscriminately as men without any moral principle whatever—because some of that class have committed some heinous offence; and there is no reason why the ship-master should expect to escape any more than the banker, merchant or editor—yet all dispassionate men will allow that this is very a unfair procedure.

I have been now twenty years steady trading to Europe, nearly all of this period in the Liverpool trade—several years as master—consequently have some knowledge of the trade and of a number of those commanding ships in the trade, who if they have read the statements there put forth, will, I think, say with your correspondent—hold up those who are guilty of such gross misconduct to the scorn and indignation of the public, but do not make a fell swoop of the body.

As the Committee have had numerous complaints from female emigrants during the last two or three years, it certainly lies in their power to do this, and it is an act of justice they owe to all those who command emigrant ships, and who have faithfully performed the duties of their station. And there are a large number of those who, we think, need not shrink from any impartial investigation of their conduct.

T. F. P.

The Kidnapping Case.

THOMAS & ANDERSON BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK, AND THE FORMER LOCKED UP FOR TRIAL.

Sergeant CROFT and officer MCARTHUR, of the Mayor's Police squad, arrived by the steamer Roanoke yesterday with MASON THOMAS, the alleged kidnapper, and GEORGE ANDERSON, the colored man, in their custody. The officers arrived in Richmond, Va., last Friday afternoon, and, hearing that a movement was on foot to secure the liberation of THOMAS on a writ of *habeas corpus*, they obtained the prisoner from the Jailor immediately and left at 11 o'clock that night. THOMAS was yesterday taken before the Recorder and committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail. The colored man ANDERSON was also committed in bonds for $1,000 to appear as a witness. As neither party gave the required bail they were locked up in the Tombs. THOMAS is about 30 years of age, of genteel appearance, quick and smart in his demeanor. Suspicion, it was said, was aroused against him at Richmond on account of his having an unmarried lady with him whom he represented to be his wife, and also on account of his singular treatment of the colored man ANDERSON. According to the story told Sergeant CROFT, he kept ANDERSON locked up several days and then took him to the public slave market and offered him for sale. ANDERSON was stripped and submitted to the examination usual when negroes are offered for sale. ANDERSON says he was employed by THOMAS to go into Pennsylvania and assist in taking care of horses, for which he was to receive $9 a month and his board. The examination in the case before the Recorder is set down for Thursday.

Another Homicide.

About 6½ o'clock last evening, a party of mutual acquaintances entered the lager-bier saloon of JOHN MULLER, No. 108 Canal-street, and drank together. Soon thereafter a dispute occurred among them, which led to a general fight. Deadly weapons were used, and T. [illegible], Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4 was shot in the abdomen with a pistol in the hands of J. FREDERICK [illegible], Constable of the Tenth Ward. [illegible] was taken to his residence, near by, where Coroner [illegible] and a physician were soon in attendance. The wound was probed, but the bullet could not be found. The physician pronounced the wound fatal. [illegible] is in custody.

MARKETING.—It is a curious fact, and one that needs explanation, that most market stuffs can be bought cheaper of the grocery stores two or three miles up town, and in the suburbs of Brooklyn, than of the retailers in either Fulton or Washington market, while the purchaser is rather surer of an article of good quality in the places first named than in the markets. The openness of the Winter and the unobstructed steam communications have favored the economical method of buying meats and vegetables in the country and of the producers themselves—thus saving the enormous charges of middlemen, butchers and market men. There is no reason why every well-to-do family in the City should not have a pork barrel and a beef barrel, a bin of potatoes and turnips, and in the cool cellar a quarter of beef or a carcass of mutton to furnish "fresh," or in case of a sudden warm spell to go into the brine. The purchaser by sixpence worths generally pays double at least for his table furnishing that he ought to, and eats dubious sausages, uses floury lard and does not know the savor of an honest mince pie.

MARINES FOR THE NIAGARA.—A party of ten marines, drafted for service on board the frigate *Niagara*, arrived by the 2 o'clock train, yesterday, from the Washington Navy Yard. Thirty will also be drafted from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Corporal RILEY, in charge of this detachment, was in the *Niagara* on her first voyage, and is ordered for service on her second expedition; all the rest of the party were new hands.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* was at Rio de Janeiro Dec. 19; all well.

☞ The Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat *Wyandank*, while on her way from Brooklyn, at about 3½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, came in contact with the buoy anchored on Diamond Reef, which penetrated through her guards on the starboard quarter, ripping up the plank, and carrying away some of the guard-braces. Fortunately, no person was injured. The tide yesterday was unusually low, owing to the heavy northwest gale.

OBSEQUIES OF MR. JAMES MILLS.—The remains of Mr. JAMES MILLS, Ex-President of the Bowery Savings Bank, who died on Thursday, of disease of the heart, aged 75 years, were yesterday interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral services took place at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the late residence of the deceased, No. 100 Fourth-avenue. Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS officiated. The remains were placed in the hall, in a mahogany coffin, with the lid removed, and the friends of the deceased were permitted to look upon his features for the last time. At the close of the funeral services a procession was formed in the following order and proceeded to Greenwood with the body:

Clergymen—Rev. Dr. Phillips, and Rev. Dr. Ferris.
Physicians—Drs. Cheeseman and [illegible].
Pall Bearers—Robt. McCoskry, Jacob Aimes, Alex. McKenzie, Andw. McFarland, David Cathcart, Wm. Hibbard, Thos. Jeremiah, Francis Bee.
S. N. Burrill, Undertaker, of Brooklyn.
Relatives and friends in carriages.

Mr. MILLS was greatly respected by all who knew him.

AMUSEMENTS.

Those melancholy millionaires who [illegible] comfortably and economically ease their minds, by appealing to any "gentlemanly and obliging" theatrical treasurer for the statistics of the past week. They will see that soon where there is a use for every dollar, and a contingent use for many other dollars that don't come in, the return to the capitalist-manager is rather embarrassing than otherwise. By one of those perverse laws which at certain seasons prevail, it happens that every one has plenty of money, and every one wishes to keep it. At the best of times it is an unprofitable task to try to amuse the people in February. The month is so short that a generous public tries to "dodge it." But the saddest expectations are far out-gloomed by the present reality. The best of theatres are deserted, and even the equestrian establishments succumb to the alarming depression. In spite of this fact, it is encouraging to know that there is no relaxation in the efforts of the managers. A number of new pieces are announced for immediate production—and one of the list will at least claim an unusual share of public attention, and, we trust, change the location of some of the aforesaid bullion which, it seems, is so deplorably plentiful in Wall-street.

The story of this piece is associated with one of the most beautiful little episodes of the Indian revolt—an episode which Mr. EVERETT incorporated with great happiness in his recent lecture. The sternest realities often give rise to the most poetic and tender of fancies. Every one remembers that little incident of the Crimean campaign, so exquisitely handled by BAYARD TAYLOR. It was the night before the Battle of Inkermann; the British soldiers were gathered round their camp fires, sharing for the last time, perhaps, the jovial cup; they were singing too; and stalwart fellows, who thought nothing of "potting Russians," as a mild morning relaxation, sat meekly listening, forgetful of the morrow's carnage, indifferent to the fearful struggle which to many was to be the last in this world, heedless of the stage requirements of their situation, which at least demanded that they should quaff the hottest of drinks and swear the loudest of oaths; there they sat, listening to one brave fellow who sang—not of war, not of lust, not of blood, not of drink—but of *Bonnie Annie Laurie*, and with so much tenderness and home love, that the roughest fellow felt his eyes brimming with that crystal fluid, which better than the "Diamond Lens" shows us the girl we love. Flat-footed prose could not do justice to this incident, so Mr. TAYLOR embalmed it in a little poem, which will outlive many of his more elaborate efforts.

With a result equally happy did Mr. EDWARD EVERETT seize on that story of JESSIE BROWN—that foolish little story which may be taken as a hoax or an actual fact, according to the comparative brutality of the reader—but which, as a little girl very properly remarked, ought to make you cry the more you don't believe it. Simply told that story of the Macgregor girl catching amid darkness and danger the wild melody of her native land long before its shrill strain could reach an untutored ear, simply told it had a healthy beauty of its own which we did not think could be improved. But those who listened to EDWARD EVERETT will at once own with us that, beautiful as was the narrative, it caught from his lips new pathos and power. As with voice and gesture he pictured the Highland lassie eagerly catching the first cry of the pipes in the distance, the throb of one common heart was heard through the vast auditory. Never, to quote the glowing words of the orator, did the softest airs that float around the revels of the East thrill the heart with such mingled agony and rapture as did that wild harsh cry "Dinna ye hear the slogan!"

Among the many who for some moments were overcome with Mr. EVERETT's eloquence, we noticed with some curiosity the well-known face of a celebrated dramatist. It was attentive, but stern and uncompromising and full of notes of interrogation, as if it would like to have an argument with Mr. EVERETT concerning the *orthographical construction of the word Dinna*, or would cheerfully annihilate Mr. EVERETT on the subject of the slogan. It was evident that the celebrated orator had done something to the celebrated dramatist—not in touching his feelings, perhaps, but in pricking his brain into a state of unusual activity. And it turns out that this was actually the case. Taking his hint from the emotional interest of the anecdote, as did Mr. TAYLOR, the dramatist, has constructed a drama of Indian trial, suffering and heroism, culminating, of course, in the slogan, (whatever that may be,) and the advent of the Highlanders. What we have seen of this work is sufficient to convince us that Mr. BOURCICAULT has more than equaled his best efforts, and if "Jessie Brown" (that is the name of the play; it has taken us a long time to get to it, but there it is) does not achieve one of the greatest successes ever achieved in the City, we will retire to the giddy heights of Brooklyn, and for the future confine our prophecies to the weather. The piece will be given at Wallack's Theatre, and every effort is being made to present a perfect picture of social and scenic life in India before and since the outbreak of the revolt. Many of the most striking events of the war will be produced with the greatest attainable similitude.

When we mention that AGNES ROBERTSON, *herself a child of bonnie Scotland*, will personate *Jessie*, that BOURCICAULT, *out of pure gratitude to the Sunday press*, will represent *Nena Sahib*, and that Messrs. LESTER, BLAKE, JOHNSTON, DAVENPORT, SLOAN, Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. ALLEN and others are in the cast, we say all that is necessary to be said.

At the other Theatres the announcements are vague, but for the moment Miss KEENE gives us three excellent pieces, in which the entire strength of her company develops itself. Mr. JEFFERSON, a most popular and painstaking member thereof, took a benefit on Saturday night, and we were glad to see a fine house. Stupid artists, who talk about the impossibility of struggling against the critics of New-York, should take courage from the example furnished in the career of this gentleman. Without an unworthy effort of any kind, Mr. JEFFERSON has stepped at once into the foremost rank of low comedians, and the enjoyment of unquestionable popularity. So has it been with every artist of true talent, and so will it be to the end. It is only those who thirst to be told they have no brains that find fault with the critics—because, with professional brevity, they supply the desired information. We might, while on this subject, extend our remarks to a celebrated lady who, it will be remembered, made a memorable *fiasco* at the Academy of Music some time ago, but who subsequently has devoted herself so assiduously to the study of her art that the recollection of a dozen failures would be effaced, but for the indiscretion of the lady's husband, who, in one of the Sunday papers, valiantly announces that in future he will appeal to the law for redress against the critics. It is necessary, therefore, to be circumspect.

How much better and how much more dignified the bearing of Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, who, unmindful of the present, (which treats him scurvily,) works bravely and courageously for the future, and will not permit the severest lashings of the press to turn him from the path of study. This gentleman, by the way, has recently produced a new tragedy, by Mr. HENRY MORFORD, called "The Merchant's Honor, or the Lost Daughter." The names of the *dramatis personæ* do not chime pleasantly with the modern title of the play. *Odin, Hilda, Robeck, Thorswald*, are names not usually pressed into the merchant service.

Another new play of considerable literary interest has recently been produced in London, which some of our managers should secure. The veteran poet, LEIGH HUNT, has hosts of friends in this country, and the play which he has just brought out would, apart from its merits, which are variously estimated, attract a curiously interesting class of auditors. It is called "The Lover's Amazement; or, How will it End?" but judging from the unexpected success and the consequent surprise of the esthetical journalists, it ought to be called, "The Critic's Amazement at How It Did End." There are but four characters, and the merit of the play is said to be in the dialogue; but let us have it and judge for ourselves. Won't Miss KEENE introduce the venerable poet in his new character of dramatist?

The engagement of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS at BURTON's Theatre is drawing to a close, and the sooner it closes the better for Mr. MATHEWS' reputation. At present he merely fills up the scene for artists who crush him out by the breadth, force and merit of their impersonations. That he suffers by comparison, and that he is an artist who ought not to suffer by comparison, are facts thoroughly admitted by all who go to BURTON's Theatre. A great artist must keep his credentials constantly before the public, or his greatness will disappear with remarkable rapidity, as socially in New-York, where the best of traditions are not expected to last more than a month.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

Perhaps the least aggravating form of greatness in the Art-World—although, at the same time, the most obtrusive—is that presented by Monsieur BIHIN, a Belgian gentleman of high standing, who has just dropped in upon us. M. BIHIN is an amiable giant of the most tractable and peaceful habits. He stands eight feet four inches high, and is said to be sound on the knee question, which, as every one knows, is the caving-in point of this particular kind of greatness. M. BIHIN made his *début* at the Broadway last night, in a new version of "Gulliver." We notice, also, that the "Lanciers Quadrille" was to be danced by the *children* in the piece. Anxious to post ourselves up in this new dance, about which every one seems to be going distracted, we procured from Messrs. HALL & SON a copy of the authentic dance and music. We have perused it with more avidity than advantage. The directions for performing the dance are of the most harassing character, and inspire us with a reverential awe for Mr. FERRERO, who invented them, no doubt, with the rapid ease of genius. The music is pretty, quaintly old fashioned, and composed entirely of English melodies. Perhaps, when we see the dance, we shall appreciate the figures more clearly than in Mr. FERRERO's card, which, to speak honestly, looks like a multiplication table laboring under a fearful Terpsichorean hallucination.

The musical world is full of rumors, which mostly breathe of war and destruction on a large scale. It seems that the two rival managers have actually been making money,—MARETZEK, in Havana; ULLMAN, in Philadelphia. Nothing is more natural, therefore, than that they should desire to lose it in an injurious struggle with each other's interests. A sort of friendship was at one time cemented between the rival managers, but the heat of the tropics seems to have dissolved it. War to the knife has been declared; and it will be a fearful and momentous war. MARETZEK, it is understood, will encamp at Niblo's and fire all his big guns one after another, at the opposition establishment. Mr. ULLMAN, safely ensconced at the Academy, will not only reply to Mr. MARETZEK's big guns with *his* big guns, but will fusilade that gentleman with every possible variety of musical projectile—such as Matinées, Concerts, cheap performances of opera, of instrumental music, of vocal music, and of Sunday music. He will have all the clergymen, all the doctors, and all the children of all the public schools in solid rank and file before the month is out. How Mr. MARETZEK will combat this virulent kind of warfare we are at a loss to imagine. But of this we are quite certain: the fight will be well fought; and it will end—when the money ends. The sooner that consummation comes the better for art. When there is nothing to fight for but empty benches these two able but misguided managers will, we trust, come to terms, and by energetic coöperation, build up an operatic establishment of such magnitude that future opposition will be useless and impossible. Mr. ULLMAN returns to the City on the 22d, and Mr. MARETZEK will probably arrive during the present week.

At a time when music appears to be really popular and remunerative, it is a little hard that our only native Society languishes and dies in cold neglect. Yet this is actually the case. After struggling for three years, under all sorts of oppressive difficulties, the New-York American Music Association gave its final *soirée* on Thursday of last week; decently yielding up the ghost amid the religious odors of Hope Chapel. Whether any patriotic American will endeavor to resuscitate the defunct Society (for we are assured that it is permanently and emphatically dead) we know not; but of this we are certain, there are few men in the City who will sacrifice so much of their time, or so earnestly contend with the weak foibles of artists, as did Mr. CHARLES J. HOPKINS—the Ex-President. The American musican unfortunately is wholly indifferent to nationality in art. As a general thing he is nothing but a superfluous appendage to the skirts of Germany; he sings German songs, plays German music, and drinks German Lager Bier. He is well versed in the feuds that constantly rage between German musicians, and swears by a certain set of writers, to the utter annihilation of every other set; he criticizes by the piano-forte, and measures sentiment by the tips of his fingers; he worships certain brazen images, fashioned in the manner of the day, and all others are false gods. *These characteristics are diversified by a very fair* proportion of envy and uncharitableness towards his own countrymen. He distrusts himself, and as a necessary consequence thinks meanly of every one else. To deal with such a class of men was no easy task, and it is really wonderful that the association lived so long. There are, of course, some individuals who break through the monotony of this kind of life, and like Mr. CHARLES READE, in his efforts to break through the monotony of literature, become excessively egotistical in consequence. But egotism in its worst form has uprightness and courage to recommend it, and is immeasureably superior to the blind staggerings of a doltish multitude. It is very foolish for a man to think that he can do everything better than another, but it is deplorable to find a man who thinks that others can do everything better than he. There is no denying the fact that American art owes nothing to American musicians. It is recognized by the public—if it be good—but not by the public's servants under any circumstances. Mr. ROOT, an excellent and now popular song-writer, perceived this fact in time to translate his name into WURZEL, and thus, by an innocent fraud, to secure some of the patronage of his professional countrymen. But of song-writers we can at least boast honestly. More good songs, with melodies truthful and simple, are written in America than in any other country. Here at least we defy Germany with success. American melodies are heard in all the civilized countries of the world; they captivate the heart by their fresh, healthy beauty, and being, as a general thing, constructed on correct emotional principles, will last as long as sentiment lasts. It is in instrumental music that the grandeur of the German school is recognized—a grandeur which should be acknowledged with reverence, but not with distrustful fear.

The concert was an excellent one, albeit marred by a disappointment in the instrumental department. The compositions with one exception were entirely of American origin, and on the whole much preferable to the pieces usually heard in the concert-room. Mrs. BRINKERHOFF, Miss STOCKTON, Mr. PECK, Dr. GUILMETTE and a chorus (a bad—very bad—chorus) were the vocalists. In the instrumental department we had several solos from Mr. H. C. COOPER, the great English violinist, whose playing, for depth of manly feeling, and genuine art and purity, has never been surpassed; and two solos from Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, a pianist who is good enough to be the best in any capital of the world if his modesty would permit him to claim his proper position. In every respect the concert was the best of the season, and it is to be deplored that a society which was beginning to do so much good for native music should die because the very musicians whose good it contemplated thought themselves too important to lend a helping hand to the sinking little craft.

A day's later intelligence acquaints us with the fact that the Giant is a genuine Giant, and defiantly open to inquiry on the knee question. Also, that a new piece was produced at Wallack's, called "The Times," which, in spite of its attractive title, and the fact that it was produced for the benefit of Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS, failed to attract a good house. We may add concerning these late fragments of news, that the Giant is seen to advantage in "Gulliver," which is prettily produced, and that the play at Wallack's is more remarkable for the number of fine artists incorporated in the caste, than *for* the opportunities they have of distinguishing themselves. It was, however, well received by the audience.

DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS.—There are held daily at noon, for one hour, Prayer Meetings at the Dutch Reformed Churches, on Fulton and Ninth streets, both of which are thronged by Christians of all denominations and from all classes in society. We understand that a number of the up-town pastors have agreed to establish a prayer meeting at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, changing each week from church to church, and that the meetings will be held every afternoon this week, from 4 until 5 o'clock, in the Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. GILLETT's,) on Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. There is a very wide-spread religious interest in this City and throughout the country. There was probably never so universal an awakening as the present, permeating as it seems to all classes and all the different denominations. In this, at the present time, there is a larger attendance upon the Sabbath services of the sanctuary than almost ever before.

☞ The Brooklyn City Bible Society has recently deposited a handsome Bible at the Office of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, and also a copy to each of the Station-Houses in Brooklyn.

Lola Montez on "Strong-Minded Women."

Last night, before a very large audience, in Hope Chapel, Mme. LOLA MONTEZ delivered her lecture on "Strong-Minded Women and the Heroines of History." In attempting, she said, to give a definition of strong-minded women, I find myself [illegible] between all just ideas of strength and what is now more particularly denominated "strong-minded" in the Woman's Rights movement. A very [illegible] woman, and one who ought to be highly respected, by the name of Mrs. BLOOMER, obtained the reputation of strong-minded by merely cutting six inches off the bottom of her petticoat—[laughter]—a compliment which certainly excites no envious feelings in my heart, only I am philosophically puzzled to know if cutting off six inches of a woman's petticoat really adds six inches to the height of her head. Now, there have been a great many wonderful discoveries in phrenological science of late years; but I have not heard that Mr. FOWLER has pushed his astute investigations so far as to affirm that the bottom of the petticoat is the seat of the mind. [Laughter.] At the present telegraphic rate of scientific discovery, it may not be long before such a proposition is seriously put forth by some distinguished reformer. But until then we are compelled to hold to the ancient idea of strength, and to weigh a woman in the old-fashioned intellectual steelyards before we venture to affirm that she is strong-minded. One, or two, or three, or four, or five hundred women, getting together into a convention, and resolving that they are an abused community, and that all the men are great tyrants, and rascals, and scoundrels, proves plainly enough that they are somewhere discontented, and that they have a certain amount of courage, but I cannot see that that proves them entirely to be strong-minded women. Strong-minded women are not women of words, but they are women of deeds; not of resolutions, but of action. History herself does not teach us that they have ever consumed much time in conventions and public meetings, and resolutions about their rights; but they have rather been prompt to assert their rights, and to defend them, too, or to take the consequences of defeat and destruction. When BEEI ST. OMER was on a journey from the town of which he was Governor to the Duke DE MONTMORENCI, he was seized by the Spanish soldiers, who were on their way to besiege the place he had left, and they rejoiced that, having the Governor in their possession, the gates of the place would readily be opened to them. But CONSTANCE DE CEZILE, the Governor's wife, at once summoned the garrison and put herself at their head, pike in hand. She inspired the weakest with courage, and the besiegers were repulsed wheresoever they presented themselves. Shame at their great loss rendered them desperate. They sent a message to this great woman, telling her that if she did not yield the city, they would hang the Governor, her husband. She replied with tears in her eyes, but with a firm voice, "I have riches in abundance, and have offered them, and do still offer them all, for his ransom, but I will not ignominiously purchase a life which he would reproach me with, and at a price which he would be ashamed to acknowledge. No," said she, "I will not dishonor him by treason to my king and my country!" The besiegers then made a second assault without success; they hung the unfortunate Governor for spite, and retired. Henry the Fourth was so touched with this brave lady's spirit and patriotism that he invested her with the title and dignity of Governor of the town which at so great a sacrifice she had defended. That is an example, I think, of a real strong-minded woman! And history is full of such examples, which indicate the courage and intellect of woman, and her right to claim equality with those of the harder sex, whenever Heaven has imparted to her the gift of genius. I can hardly see it possible how any woman of real genius should ever feel it necessary to call together conventions and meetings for the purpose of resolving that she is abused. There is such a difference between real strong-minded women and strong-tongued women! [Laughter.] Men laugh and mock at a convention of petticoat scolds, and pay no more attention to what they say than to a flock of magpies or of blackbirds, but they will gaze with admiration and with respect at a woman who sets herself to a manly task and actually accomplishes a heroic deed. Genius has no sex. Look back upon the page of History and see that fact most clearly proven. When women take and defend fortifications; when they command armies, and obtain victories, what do you call it? Is it not genius, and does it not establish incontestably their equality with men? Let every woman then, do that for which nature has best fitted her. MARGARET of Anjou, JOAN DE BELLEVILLE, and widow DE MONTFORT, are illustrations of woman's greatness in war. But we shall be told these are solitary examples. No, indeed they are not. It will puzzle any man to find in the pages of history as many instances of real sterling heroism in his sex as I could hunt up in mine. Indeed, for the space of 400 years the heroism of woman was a power in Europe.

Of course all well-read people (and in this country all the people are well-read) have some general knowledge of the women of Cappadocia, called the Amazons. Though much of what ancient history says of them may be fabulous, yet enough is known to prove that in that day the men were the weaker vessels. According to DIODORUS, the Amazons were regular woman's rights women, for they made laws by which the women were enjoined to go to the wars, and the men were to stay at home! The world has never known greater warriors than they were. At a later day chivalry inspired the women with the same wild taste. In consequence of the prevailing fashion the fine ladies in those days were seen in the middle of camps and armies. During the Crusades, while animated by the double enthusiasm of religion and of valor, they often performed the most incredible exploits on the field of battle, and died nobly, fighting by the side of their lovers. Who can forget the heroism of the women of Suliote, of the Prefect GREGORY's daughter, of JOAN OF ARC, of the Countess DE ST. BELMONT, of PORTIA, the beautiful daughter of CATO of Utica, of the Countess of DERBY, of SYBILLA, the wife of ROBERT, Duke of Burgundy? All history is full of such startling examples of human heroism. And who suffers sorrow, pain and misery, with the most patient heroism of heart? Who, in the midst of poverty, neglect and the most crushing despair, holds on most bravely through the tinted and tainted avenues of suffering, and never *yields once even to the terrible promptings of ne*cessity until death wrests the last weapons of temptation from her husband? Ay, if this unwritten heroism *of woman could be brought out to light*, even man himself would cast his proud wealth of fame at her *feet!* [Applause.]

But not only have women distinguished themselves as warriors; they have shone as transcendant stars in the firmament of State. As diplomatists and politicians many women have proved that they were intellectually equal to the wisest men. The discovery of America is due to the far-seeing patronage of a woman; Queen ISABELLA, of Arragon, who was really the mind of the Spanish throne and the hero of the battle-field. Again, what monarch could boast of greater intellectual power than SEMIRAMIS, of Persia; ZENOBIA, Queen of Palmyra and the East; ELIZABETH, Queen of England; CATHARINE II., of Russia; CHRISTINA of Sweden, or OLYMPIAS, wife of PHILIP, of Macedon, and mother of ALEXANDER the Great? I do not by any means certainly hold up these gigantic women as models for their sex, but bad as they were morally, they were unfortunately better than the general run of the male monarchs of their days. It is only because they were women that History has singled out the bad of their lives, and refuses to dwell on the great and the brave deeds which placed them equally beside the greatest monarchs of the harder sex. Let historical justice be done to the intellect of woman, and I am content to leave the history of her heart and moral life without comment, to defend itself—to defend itself by contrast with that of the other sex. It is true that there is hardly a great heroic woman of history whose name has escaped the contagion of scandal. Queen ELIZABETH, MARY, of Scotland, MARGARET of Anjou, CHRISTINA of Sweden, the Empress JOSEPHINE, even poor JOAN OF ARC, have shared a common fate in this particular, whilst the great men have passed measuredly unscathed, because, I suppose, the world had no right to expect any great degree of morality in a great man's life. Woman must be a saint, even when she hurls a tyrant off his throne, and yield to man the monopoly of all the vices of the world. Where can man point to such examples of virtue and heroism as are seen in the history of LUCRETIA and the Princess OCTAVIA? It has been said, however, that woman has never risen anything near to an equality with man in the department of science and literature. That woman's mind, like her physique, is generally less coarse, and strong, and heavy, than that of man, must be admitted, but what she lacks in strength she makes up in speed, and she has shown an aptness for learning, and even a capacity for profound study which commanded the admiration of the heaviest philosophers on the other side of the house. CORNELIA the mother of the Gracchi, Madame DACIER, Mrs. ELIZABETH CARTER, HELENA LUCRETIA GENARO, the most learned person in Venice in her day, JANE of Arragon, the Marchioness DE CHATELET, ANNE CLIFFORD and hundreds of others were scarcely less gifted in the science of science and learning than their male cotemporaries. The most gifted authors of France have been women: Madame DE STAEL, Madame DE GENLIS, GEORGE SAND and Madame ROLAND. Lady MONTAGUE stood at the head of the wits and poets of her own time in England, and was the first not only to introduce inoculation into England, but had the heroism to test it on her own child. To skip over a very long list of literary women of England, the most considerable English author of the present day, has a rival in the genius of his own wife—a thing which very few men can brook; and Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON is by no means an exception to this vanity of his sex. I am sorry to say that he has not even allowed his wife's good fame to be undisturbed. It was not allowed to Madame DE STAEL or Madame DE GENLIS, any more than it was to that ornament of ancient literature, the beautiful ASPASIA, who was called the mistress of PERICLES. But in our day, however, ASPASIA's character is by no means rightly understood.

But the most powerful women of the world—more powerful even than those who have distinguished themselves by the sword or pen—are those who united physical beauty with great intellectual powers. The first revolution in which kingly power was destroyed was a woman's deed. The next revolution, in which plebeians, or the men from the ranks of the people, were elevated to the consulship, was also the work of a woman. It was the beauty and the genius of ASPASIA that caused Athens to its most refined period. Because the power of female intellectual beauty [illegible] ment such great men as [illegible] the time when their genius was the chief glory of their country. Indeed, there has been no age of history but when the combined power of the intellect and of the beauty of women has not made her greater than even diplomacy of the sword. One of the most remarkable of this type of women was CLEOPATRA, Queen of Egypt; another was MARIAMNE, the Queen of HEROD. In fact, in almost every ancient Court, the beauty and the wit of woman was the power behind *the throne and greater* than the throne. The lady in *Hudibras* did not exceed the truth when she gave the following humorous description of her powers:

> We manage things of greatest weight
> In all the world's affairs of State;
> We make and execute the laws,
> We judge the Judges and the cause;
> We rail in every public meeting,
> And make men do what we judge fitting;
> Are magistrate in all great towns,
> Where men do nothing but wear gowns;
> We are your guardians that increase
> Or waste your fortunes as we please,
> And, as you humor us, can feel
> In all your matters, ill or well.

This is as true of modern as of ancient courts. ROUSSEAU avers that all great revolutions are due [illegible]

But women who meet together in conventions for the purpose of scolding at men, will never accomplish anything in their lives. She can affect the legislature only by quiet and judicious counsel—with such means as control the judgment and heart of the legislators, [applause,] and the experience of the world has pretty well proved that a man's judgment is very easily controlled when his heart is persuaded. [Laughter and applause.] These convention women, it is to be hoped, would make good wives and mothers if they should ever turn their attention that direction, [continued laughter,] for they certainly are at this present moment very poor politicians, and will never get on in that business. They may rest assured, too, that they will never get the right to vote by clamorously demanding it in public meetings. No, the wise and cunning of my sex now learn that in politics they must not even let the right hand know what the left doeth. What do I care who carries the vote to the ballot-box, if I am allowed to say how the voting shall be done? [Laughter.] The whim of every intellectual and beautiful lady—her will—will go to the ballot-box, you may be sure, with a voice ten thousand times more potent than if she rushed into the coarse crowd and carried it there herself. In such contact the mass of women would only lose the delicacy and refinement which constitute now their peculiar charm, without getting any benefit from the sacrifice. The kitchen and the parlor, and all the sacred precincts of home would be immeasurably impaired, while there would be no gain whatever to the councils of the State. If a woman is qualified to be a happy wife and a good mother, she need never look with envy on the more gifted woman of genius whose mental powers, by fitting her for the stormy arena of politics, may have unfitted her, perhaps, for the quiet walks of domestic life. In the woman of rare mental endowments there may be a necessity in her own nature, forcing her into a plane of action altogether different in its character from the ordinary sphere of woman's duties. In this she must obey her destiny; but the woman who has the more humble charms—but the charms which are so much more beautiful—that fit her for the happy circle of home, is really to be envied by her more gifted sister, perhaps, whose powers tempt her out on the stormy sea of politics and diplomacy. On this subject, however, there is a saying attributed to the great NAPOLEON, which is as silly as it is certainly false and ridiculous. Madame DE STAEL is supposed to have asked him whom he thought the greatest woman? To which he replied: "She, madam, who has had the greatest number of children!" Any cat or rabbit can beat NAPOLEON's great woman! [Great laughter.] But still she is far the happiest, and, ordinarily, the most useful woman, who has no ambition beyond the sphere that completes the duties of a happy and a virtuous home.

But, alas, woman's lot in this sphere is too often a sad and a thankless one! It is demanded of her that she make a home, whether her husband provides the means or not. How many thousands are there who, like the neglected wife of THEOPHILUS CIBBER, are compelled to earn, by their own unaided labor, the wherewithal to live!

That masculine philosophy which regards and would treat a woman as an inferior being, is not only an insult to that God who created her as the equal companion of man, but it is contradicted by every stage of history and experience that we ever read of. It is true, she must reflect the honors and opinions of her husband, but that is only in case he has honors and opinions to reflect.

It is a curious fact that what is known as the woman's rights movement is principally confined to the United States, the country of all others in the world where women are allowed the widest sphere of action, and where she lords it most tremendously over *the lords of creation. Here, in this country, it is* woman's right to drive the men out of the omnibuses and the saloons, and everywhere else where a seat or a place is wanted for her. Since I have been in this country I have often wondered why the men did not get up a Men's Rights Convention, and descant by speech and by resolution upon the tre*mendous wrongs of the masculine gender.* [Laughter.] I can easily imagine what sympathetic fury an indignant agitator of that question might raise in the breasts of the harder sex. With what pathos, for instance, might be applied to the men this appeal on the button question, dwelling upon the crying inhumanity of a buttonless shirt which he might hold up to his palpitating audience as a hieroglyphical emblem of the might and of the neglect of wives. [Applause and laughter.] Awfully undarned stockings presenting a separate hole for each individual toe, like so many fearful mouths proclaiming the neglect of household duties, and the outrageous wrongs of men! What fearful appeals the man's-rights orator might make on the stocking question, and then he might proceed to proclaim in tones of thunder: "Think, my fellow-sufferers, of the times you have been compelled to get up off your seats and stand for hours when your tired legs almost refuse to sustain the weight of your bodies, to make way for women! [Laughter.] Think, fellow-sufferers and citizens, how often you have stood outside dripping in the rain, or freezing in the cold, to give your inside seat. And then, think, oh, think, of the still more aggravated inhumanity when you have been made to wait like a servant till the second, aye, till the third table, even at dinner, in order to give this domestic tyrant a seat! Think of all these wrongs, my suffering fellow husbands, and *rise up in the majesty of your strength* and demand your right of these female tyrants who usurp all the first places of human comfort, and who do not stop their encroachments on the most hallowed usages of society. All the time-honored fashions they have invaded—aye, even the fashions of your pantaloons!"

But the strong-minded women will answer this in the Lucy Stone style of indignant oration, with a shout of words—such words I cannot attempt to describe to you; you must hear them. The married men, however, can imagine what it would be, [laughter,] especially if any Mrs. Caudles were present; and single gentlemen have no business to know these things in advance.

Madame LOLA retired amid universal applause.

Gift Book Sales—Gambling, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* and *Observer* have recently contained editorials, condemnatory of the sale of books on the gift principle. In reply to which I wish, through the columns of your paper, to offer a few words in defense of my business. The *Tribune* considers our business as wrong, unsound and pernicious. That paper has been conducted on the gift principle since its commencement, and it is principally through that means that it has acquired its extensive circulation, and its remarks against our business will apply with equal force to its own. For the proof of my assertions we copy the advertisement of the *Tribune* in connection with our own. The *Tribune* advertises the price of their Weekly at $2 per year, but, to any person sending a club of twenty, for $20, with an extra copy. We offer to sell books at $1 each, including those sold at $1 25, and a book extra to any one sending a club of 10 books, and also include a present with each book, so that in fact we offer more for the money than is done by our FRIENDS of the *Tribune*. The *Tribune*, after condemning our business as having a tendency to gambling, and after having inserted our advertisements to the tune of "one dollar a line," in a mean, contemptible way, endeavors, ostrich-like, to hide its head under the District-Attorney. Such a miserable subterfuge may do for a tricky "politician," but it will not pass amongst honorable booksellers. The *Observer* considers our business as worse than gambling or keeping a faro table. If such be the case, then the proprietors of that paper are copartners with us in crime, and in point of law and justice equally guilty. The store which we occupy to carry on our vicious business, (according to the *Observer*,) is immediately under the *Observer* office, and is owned and leased by the proprietors of that paper. We have occupied it upwards of two years, during which time we have carried on the sale of books on the gift principle. Not one objection has ever been made by them to our business, and if we would submit to their exorbitant rent, we could have it for a longer term at the expiration of our present lease. We leave the public to form their own opinion of the course of the *Tribune* and *Observer*. We believe our business to be an honest, upright and lawful one, and shall use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage.

JOHN S. ANDREWS,
No. 140 Nassau-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.
"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."
Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.
More than 100 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
"Almoni, the Scourge of the Missouri," the new drama at Purdy's National Theatre, dramatized from the popular story of the same name lately published in the New-York *Sun*, was produced last night to an overflowing house, and received the undoubted plaudits of approval. It is to be repeated this evening, and with it the magnificent pantomime of "Boreas," and the drama of the "Galley Slaves." Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]
A FIRST-RATE [illegible] BARNUM's [illegible] this evening again. [illegible] this afternoon, besides a fancy dance [illegible] of Little CORDELIA HOWARD [illegible] and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, Mr. [illegible] all in one day's performance.

[Advertisement.]
☞ *Extra heavy all wool under-garments*, warranted not to shrink; also, every description of silk, merino and lamb's wool. Custom-made shirts, all sizes, ready made, or made to measure, at McLAUGHLIN's Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 200 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

☞ The "Yankee Card Writer" having retired from the profession will sell his wonderful Metallic Pencils at half price. Ladies and gentlemen inclosing 25 cents (in stamps) to O. SACKETT, New-York Post-Office, will receive the Pencil, postage free, to any address in City or country. All persons can write their own cards.

☞ Another Attempt to Rob Herring's Safe.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1858.
Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The safe I purchased of you, about a year ago, was last night subjected to a test of its burglar-proof qualities, as my store was entered by forcing open the shutters, and breaking the windows and sash. The rogues, however, were poorly paid for their trouble, as money no doubt was their object. I had about $3,000 in cash, and valuables, locked in one of your Safes, secured with your Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, which could not be picked, forced open, or blown off with powder, although they made an unsuccessful attempt to do so, as a considerable quantity was found scattered about the floor.
WALTER H. MEAD, No. 9 Jane-st.
The largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the world, on hand and for sale, by
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Do you want Hair? Have you no Beard? —Use my Onguent; it's the only thing that will force the beard to grow (in 6 weeks.) It has been in use over five years, and I defy any to show one single instance where it has failed or ever injured the skin. They who have used it praise it more than I. $1 a bottle. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 29½ Spruce-st., below William.

☞ India Rubber Gloves cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water—hot or cold—and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

☞ Sewing Machines.—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ 300 Valuable Lots in Brooklyn will be sold THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by JAMES COLE & SON, to close an estate.

MARRIED.

KEANE—WOOD.—On Monday, Feb. 15, JOHN ALEXANDER KEANE to MARY ANN ELIZABETH WOOD.

DIED.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, MARGARET H., only daughter of the late Wm. Robertson, aged 3 years and 6 months.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 10 West 10th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

LONG.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 13, MARIA M. LONG, wife of Capt. H. C. Long, of Louisville, Ky., in the 31st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, D. A. Webster, Esq., No. 100 East 32d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 17.

WOOD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, THOMAS HASTINGS WOOD, son of Rev. Geo. W. and Mary S. Wood, aged 19 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 61 Amity-st., without further notice.

CASHOW.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 15, FRANCIS HENRY, youngest son of Thomas and Frances Cashow, aged 4 years, 11 months and 15 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 543 Water-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NETTERVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 14, J. THOMAS NETTERVILLE.
His friends, and those of his father, Thos. Netterville, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 43 3d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

AULD.—*In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, ISAAC AULD*, in the 38th year of his age.
The funeral will take place at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. His friends, and those of his son, J. B. Auld, are invited to attend.

LUCAS.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 15, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES LUCAS aged 59 years.
His friends, and those of his brother, Samuel Lucas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his step-daughter, Mrs. L. A. McGregor, No. 32 Morton-st.

GARVY.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, JAMES HENRY, second son of Thomas and Eliza Garvy, aged 4 years, 6 months and 1 day.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 423 7th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

ZIPEY.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 14, ELIZA H., wife of A. Zipey, aged 31 years.
The remains will be carried to Boston for interment.

SIMONSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, GEORGE H. SIMONSON, aged 43 years.
The friends of the family, and those of Charles F. Ellwell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 177 Duffield-st., without further invitation.

EDGAR.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday morning, Feb. 12, JERUSHA, wife of Wm. M. Edgar.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 9 o'clock A. M., and returning, leave Rahway at 3½ o'clock P. M.

DOBSON.—At Yonkers, Capt. GEORGE DOBSON, formerly of New-York.
His funeral will take place from his late residence, at Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and the members of the Getty Lodge I. O. of O. F., No. 11, are respectfully invited to attend.

HOWELL.—At Quogue, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 8, JOSIAH P. HOWELL, aged 74 years. For more than 30 years Postmaster of that place.

HERRING.—At Port Richmond, on Monday, Feb. 15, MARY GREER, wife of Caleb Herring, daughter of George Greer, deceased, in the 63d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. Boat leaves New York at 10½ o'clock A. M.
☞ Pennsylvania, Ohio and California papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At New Dorp, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, EDWARD RAWSON, eldest son of Edward and Charlotte Ann Taylor, in the 23d year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 1½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

DAY.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, Feb. 13, HARRY, eldest son of Henry and Mary L. Day, of Jersey City, in the 10th year of his age.

CHAPPED HANDS.—CERTAIN CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Compound Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856.
Oct. 28, 1856.
Dec. 8, 1857.
Jan. 12, 1858.
These tables are now offered to the scientific billiard player as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway; Manufactory No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

SILVER-PLATED CAKE-BASKETS.
Some new and beautiful patterns of silver-plated cake-baskets, at very low prices; also new styles of plated casters and children's cups. For sale at wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

A MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF the village of Newtown and vicinity was held, at Bourrough's Hotel, in the village of Newtown, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, 1858, to take measures towards building a Horse Railroad between Newtown and Williamsburg, Mr. GEORGE E. BRINKERHOFF in the chair; A. RAPELYE, Secretary.
Minutes of the last meeting was read, when the report of the Committee in relation to the cost of road was received.
The report of the Committee on Organization by Mr. Sessions was also received and adopted.
After some remarks from Mr. Webster and others, it was moved and adopted that Messrs. William Cooper, John Firth, Thomas E. Forster, Charles Covert, Walter Bridge, Andrew Lawrence be a Committee to prepare articles of association, and to solicit subscriptions to the stock; and the said Committee have power to add to its numbers, and to call a future meeting, when the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture in the Athenæum, (Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton,) on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Commonwealth*. Tickets 25 cents each—can now be obtained at the Library, in the Athenæum, and of E. J. DAVIES, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts. Only a limited number of tickets will be sold at the door.
CHAS. S. FARLEY, W. A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM E. BLISS, Lecture Committee.

DR. LEVETT'S NEW AND GREAT INVENTION in atmospheric pressure plates for artificial teeth [illegible]. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth which so much interferes with comfort and taste is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Established 25 years. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL REPEAT HER [illegible] lecture on Beautiful Women at Hope Chapel, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is at this season more invaluable than [illegible]
PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.
It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but [illegible] effectually carry off all [illegible]
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
One great recommendation [illegible] under the direct superintendence of DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated Chemist and Physician [illegible] and his certificate attached to each bottle [illegible] that this "PURELY VEGETABLE AND [illegible]"
There has never yet been a medicine [illegible] "PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD AS DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations [illegible] speaks volumes in its favor.
THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Only purify the blood, and disease must vanish.
Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.
FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
ROGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, [illegible]
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY.
[illegible]
TERMS: SIX MONTHS' CREDIT. [illegible]
COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS, FOR CASH ONLY.
We call the attention of DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION to our LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, pledging ourselves to a scale of prices that shall command the attention of FIRST-CLASS BUYERS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

YALE, SR.'S,
UNPICKABLE STORE-DOOR LOCKS and NIGHT-LATCHES.
With a neat small key, and at a price within the means of all. For sale at
NO. 187 FULTON-ST., One door east of Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and all cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. S. ROBINSON, corner of Canal and Hudson sts., (paint store) of RHEUMATISM of the most painful kind, which had rendered him a cripple for months.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss COLE, No. [illegible] 3d av., of ASTHMA of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy, and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast-bone out of place.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Ex-Alderman J. KELLY, XIIIth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of Rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment [illegible] crippled for months.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. J. BROWN, late of No. 57 Prince-st., of FISTULA, after he had submitted to various operations, and confined to his room for weeks.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. E. RICH, [illegible] 23 Grove-st. and 31 Clinton Market, of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM and Gout, after he had been crippled for years.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured CHARLES CLARK, merchant tailor, of Lansingburg, N. Y., of SCROFULOUS ULCERS, (and RHEUMATISM,) which had penetrated to the bone, and refused to yield until the Life Balsam came to his aid.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. ROBINSON, 12 Willet-st., of King's Evil. The ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES [illegible], whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of Cancer [illegible], of the most torturing kind.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions.
It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or infant.
IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.
75 cents per bottle. Six bottles, $4.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 246 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 30 AND 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC AND OTHER PRINTS,
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DELAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS, Gathering the choicest gems from imported and home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

FAMILY DRY GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store a FULL ASSORTMENT of the following goods:
REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS and SHEETINGS,
SUPER 4-4 LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TOWELS and TOWELINGS,
SCOTCH and RUSSIA DIAPERS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS,
FLANNELS, &c.
ALSO,
A full stock of
PLAIN, PLAID and STRIPED JACONETS,
CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTS,
NANSOOKS and SWISS MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERED SWISS TARLETONS, and
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
CANAL, corner Mercer.

FINAL CLOSING OF COLUMBIAN HALL, BY THE ASSIGNEES, No. 281 Grand-st.
The whole of the stock is now offered at less than half the original cost, to clear it out by the 20th day of the month, to give possession to Adams & Spencer, carpet dealers.
The entire fixtures, counters, mirrors, tables, desks, chairs, desks, iron safes, carpets, stoves, and other furniture of the store for sale cheap, to be removed by the 1st of March.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on Monday, a CHOICE LOT of
SPRING DRESS GOODS:
SILKS, BAREGES, MOUS. DE LAINE,
JACONETS and ORGANDIES, &c., &c.
All these goods are of this season's importation, and are in NEW and MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, BY THE ASSIGNEES OF S. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 415 Broadway, cor. Lispenard-st.
The entire balance is now selling at retail at the above place, at prices which will insure its speedy clearance to close the estate.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to BUSHNELL, COOK & CO., Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

RARE BARGAINS IN WET GOODS.
Wet Goods from Auction,
SLIGHTLY WET, BUT WARRANTED PERFECT.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer MONDAY, and during the week,
RARE BARGAINS IN WET GOODS.
RICH BLACK SILKS, (wet but perfect,)
At 3s. per yard, invoice cost 4s.
RICH BLACK SILKS, (warranted perfect,)
At 6s. per yard, invoice cost $1 25.
Also,
10 cases of PURE IRISH LINENS,
Consisting of
PURE LINEN SHIRTING at 2s. per yard.
PURE LINEN DAMASKS at [illegible]
FINE DAMASK NAPKINS AND DOYLIES
From 6s. to 12s. per dozen.
Also,
5 CASES ALLENDALE SHEETINGS (10-4 wide)
At 1s. 6d. per yard.
Also,
5 CASES (4-4 wide) ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS (perfect)
At 6 cents per yard.
It should be understood that these goods, though slightly wet, are warranted free from stain or injury.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. CROMWELL & CO.
Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.
No. 31 and 33 [illegible]
No. 35 and 37 [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

F[illegible] AT A BARGAIN [illegible] Brooklyn, L. I. [illegible] Apply at the Arctic Fire Insurance [illegible]

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house [illegible] with six lots of ground [illegible] stable. The house is well built [illegible] and contains all the modern improvements [illegible] gas, bath-room, water-closets [illegible] and grapes, in abundance. Immediate [illegible] For terms, apply to the owner [illegible] New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & [illegible]

[illegible] A NEW MODERN TWO-STORY [illegible] double cottage house, together with stable and [illegible] lots of ground [illegible] fruit trees, vines [illegible] on Pacific-st., Bedford. The location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and the [illegible] rapidly improving. Pacific-st. is paved [illegible] For particulars apply [illegible] TALBOT & CO., No. 156 Maiden-lane.

NO. 152 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 26x65, and the lot 25x130 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is going to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 21 Spruce-st.

$7,750—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 34th-st., in perfect order, with water, gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Leased with long unexpired term. Ground rent [illegible], making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent [illegible]. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 15 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story house, with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas, range, &c., &c., [illegible] Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 39 White-st., New-York, or [illegible] Brooklyn.

T[illegible] WARD PROPERTY—NO. 11 ESSEX-[illegible] for sale. The front house is a 3-story and attic brick front, and the rear house 3-story frame; both in good repair; are now offered $700 rent for [illegible] the coming year. Lot 25x100. [illegible] immediately to VALENTINE WILSON, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—SIXTY-four lots, water-right, between 147th and 148th sts., and 11th and 12th avs., on the Hudson River, part of the late Dr. Bradhurst's property, well situated for a permanent residence, beautiful location, well wooded; will be exchanged for property bringing in an income. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP—AND ON EASY terms, at Nos. 240 and 246 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one 4-story basement, high stoop and [illegible] and one 3-story, all new, and finished in [illegible] with all the modern improvements. Apply [illegible] where the houses can be seen, or at No. 32 [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—THE [illegible] story brick house and lot No. 64 West [illegible] and furnished with all modern [illegible] including extension; lot 100 [illegible] Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

F[illegible] THE ELEGANT 4-STORY HOUSE [illegible] north side, between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Lowest price [illegible] on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON BEDFORD-[illegible] and Park avs., Brooklyn. House [illegible] with 13 feet extension [illegible] 12 rooms, closets, pantries, &c.; lot [illegible] Price $4,250 [illegible] BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Sneedeker situated in [illegible] Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 166 [illegible] SMITH, No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, [illegible] on 6th-av., near 126th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY [illegible] No. 134 West [illegible] with all the modern improvements. Also, a 3 story and basement house, No. 220 West [illegible] Apply on the premises or of each.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL TWO-STORY [illegible] house situated No. 36 Clermont-av. [illegible] remain on bond and mortgage [illegible] A. MERIAM, No. 73 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements [illegible] 500 feet west from 5th-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NORTHEAST corner [illegible] the four-story buildings thereon. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, with gardens; also, building sites, with building loans. Apply to E. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE [illegible] east side, near 5th-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Desirable unincumbered Western property. Apply to JAMES DEWITT, No. 36 William-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—Several very [illegible] beautifully situated, abounding in good fruit and worthy the attention of those who are desirous of purchasing good farms, viz.: One farm, 214 acres; do. [illegible] and to [illegible] acres each [illegible] building sites from one acre to ten acres; one [illegible] of 40 acres, good buildings, nearly new, abundance of all kinds of fruit, good garden, large lawn of shade trees round the house, and well worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of a superior place, and within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad depot. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot.

Madison, Feb. 11, 1858.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A Farm containing 63 acres, under a high state of cultivation; a good dwelling-house, surrounded with shrubbery and ornamental trees; on the place are a good kitchen-garden, with choice fruits, and two excellent apple orchards; stabling, carriage houses, barns and out-buildings of all kinds, &c., &c. Situated in the town of Westchester, in Westchester County, New-York, three-quarters of a mile from Williamsbridge Depot, on the Throg's Neck road.

Also, a handsome pair of carriage-horses for sale. For full particulars apply to S. HAYCOCK, on the premises, or to WILLIAM EAGLE, Esq., corner of Varick, Vestry and Canal sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—The farm of D. PIFFARD, situated on the Genesee River, in the town of York, Livingston County, 20 miles south of Rochester, and 2½ miles from the village of Geneseo, and 14 hours by railroad from New-York, adjoining the estates of James Wadsworth and J. S. Murray, Esqrs., containing 580 acres; a large part of the famed Genesee Flats, with dwelling, barns, outhouses, and everything pertaining to a farm of its magnitude, will be sold together or divided. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or D. PIFFARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, A FARM, CONTAINING [illegible] acres; there are two dwellings, and all the necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit, a good garden, and excellent water; it is situated about 20 miles from New-York on the New-Haven Railroad; will be sold or let low, if applied for immediately. Inquire of WM. [illegible], No. 22 Willow-place, or of J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 2½ MILES FROM the Depot at Morristown, N. J., a farm of about 150 acres, good land, and fair house, barn, &c. The farm is well watered, and there is a fine young apple orchard, and about 20 acres in peaches. The situation is desirable, neighborhood good, and location very healthy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washingtonville, or the depot on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 56 Nassau-st.; J. E. HATCH, No. 375 8th-av.; or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

SUPERIOR ORANGE COUNTY DAIRY FARM—[illegible] acres; [illegible] wood, [illegible] in rye, balance in grass; watered by springs and small stream; good house 45x40, large barn, and stables for 25 head of cattle, and numerous outbuildings; 1½ miles from Craigsville depot. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

[illegible] TRACT OF TIMBER LAND IN MAR-[illegible]

[illegible]

T[illegible] EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 300 [illegible] C. H. OLIVER [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, 10 ACRES OF LAND about three-quarters of a mile from the depot. Will be sold low on easy terms. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 60 Broadway, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO DRUGGISTS.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE late fire at No. 61 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61 [illegible] below, where he has concluded to close out the balance of his stock at greatly reduced prices. A. W. GAUBAUDAN, Importer of Druggists' Fancy Articles, [illegible] No. 61 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

NEW WORKSHOPS TO LET [illegible]

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. HAVE TO let the following:

On N. E. cor. 4th-av. and [illegible]-st., 2 Eng. bas't brown-stone front dwellings.

On Lexington-ave., 1 Eng. bas't brown-stone front dwelling, No. 161.

N. s. 34th-st., 2d door E. 4th-ave. 4-story bas't brown-stone front dwelling.

N. W. cor. University-place and 11th-st., 3-story and bas't brick dwelling. (for 3 yrs.)

On 21st-st., 5-story brown-stone front house, 30 feet [illegible], No. 104 E., with privilege of Gramercy Park.

On N. E. cor. 5th-av. and 29th-st., 1st-class dwelling, with lot and stable on 28th-st. (for 5 yrs.)

2d-ave., near Stuyvesant-square, 4-story Eng. base't, No. 232.

On William-st., cor. Fulton, 4-story brick store, 25x[illegible] ft., No. 136. Apply at No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the New-York Times. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 73 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, (Observer office), No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary fixtures.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE STORE, just finished, northwest corner of 8th-av. and 18th st., four stories high, 80 feet deep, high ceilings, store front plate glass and patent rolling shutters; upper story fitted up for a daguerrean gallery, with extra large skylight; basement suitable for a restaurant or billiard saloon, with side rooms, kitchen, vaults, water-closets, &c. The whole will be rented separate or together, at a moderate rent to a good tenant. It is well adapted for the dry goods or a large tailoring establishment. Apply to SMITH & McINTYRE, No. 268 8th-av.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT, IN APPLETONS' BUILDING.—The subscribers having made large additions to their building, are prepared to rent from the 1st of May, a number of desirable rooms and offices, suitable for Architects, Artists, Engravers, Lawyers, Publishers of Magazines and Newspapers and others. Each room in the building is heated by steam, well lighted, and facing on a side street. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, THE well-known building No. 59 Murray-st., corner of College-place; four stories high, 25 by 90 feet, containing 40 rooms; has been occupied as a hotel for several years; will be leased to a good tenant for three years. The two next buildings on Murray-st. can be had for the same purpose, and are now connected. Inquire of Mr. WHILEY, No. 44 Cedar-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—AT JAMAICA, L. I., A FIRST-CLASS house, containing 11 rooms, with modern improvements, situated on the main street in the above village, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Railroad depot; commutation on Railroad, 13 cents per day. Rent $275. Apply to J. AUGUSTUS HERRIMAN, No. 130 Wall-st., Port Warden's Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 36 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. The furniture will be rented with the house, if desired. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply at No. 36 Water st., up stairs, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 182 Franklin-st., complete with all the modern improvements. Rent $700 a year. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 12[illegible] West 46th-st., west of 6th-av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AND IMmediate possession given. The three-story and basement brick house No. 52 State-st., Brooklyn, situated immediately opposite the beautiful residence of E. Dodge, Esq. For terms, apply to CHAS. A. SHEPHERD, No. 27 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A WELL-FURnished first-class brown-stone front house, in 21st-st. No one need apply except with best of references. Address E. C. B., at office of this paper, with name and address, which will have immediate attention.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 33 [illegible]th-st., near 5th-av.; house has all the modern improvements and handsomely furnished; rent $1,600 per annum; immediate possession given. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 56 WALKER-ST., (fourth door from Broadway, north side,) in its present condition, or to be altered by the owner to suit a tenant. For terms and particulars apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 191 Duane-st., up stairs.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 66 9th st., second house east of 5th-av. Apply at the office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, No. 33 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 20 Moore-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 97 SECOND-AVENUE (adjoining vacant lot) corner of 6th-st. The rent will be taken in board. References required.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 82 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., from the 1st of May. For particulars, inquire at No. 57 10th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 83 Liberty-st., near Broadway, C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND LOFTS OF STORE No. 38 Maiden-lane. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR HALF CASH and half first mortgage bonds, amply secured—A good house of about 12 rooms, situate in an eligible neighborhood either in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Bergen. Price not more than $10,000. Mortgage not to exceed one-half value of property. Address, post paid, with full particulars, J. T., Post-Office, Jersey City.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN FIFTEEN minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a small, convenient house, or part of one, with good water near by. Rent must be moderate, which will be promptly paid. Address L., care of L. P. & CO., No. 190 Front-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FURnished country residence, suitable for a small family, on the Sound preferred; distance not to exceed thirty miles from the City. Address box No. 1,232 Post-Office, with full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A MODERATE-SIZED family, for a term of years, at a rate of $400 to $600. Address, with particulars, A. P. M., Box No. 168 Post-Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, DODGE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and stock commission business in the City of New-York.

LUTHER C. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
THOS. P. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
JOSEPH W. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and collection business in the City of St. Louis.

JOSEPH W. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
LUTHER C. CLARK,
EDWARD CHASE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ALCOTT & FEASTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. O. ALCOTT,
JOHN J. FEASTER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of REUBEN HOYT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business will be settled by REUBEN HOYT.

REUBEN HOYT,
JAMES QUINN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. [illegible] Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 99 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, [illegible] Westchester County, New-York, [illegible] from the City by Harlem Railroad, and [illegible] River. [illegible] parlor, dining-room, hall, [illegible] bedrooms, [illegible] water-closets, [illegible] kitchen, laundry, bath-room, [illegible] good well of water; [illegible] plenty of shade and fruit-trees, garden, with fine strawberry beds; large carriage-house, barn, granary, sheds, ice-house, &c., all handsome, and in perfect order. There is also on the place a good farm-house, suitable for hired men. Location perfectly healthy, with churches and academies within a convenient distance. Few places offer more advantages to retired business men. For further information apply to JOHN T. WHITE, No. 241 4th av. or to Messrs. PRATT, OAKLEY & Co., Booksellers, No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Mount Washington, Tubby Hook station, 12 miles from the City Hall, from which it is one hour's distance by railroad; on the banks of the river, and about 1,200 feet above the depot, containing the entire block bounded by 210th and 211th sts., and the 10th-av. and Hudson River, including the valuable water right of 250 feet. The house contains 14 rooms, with store-room, pantries, water-closet, bath and billiard room. It is furnished with gas made on the premises, and with a fine supply of spring water, with which the place abounds. There is stabling for four horses and a barn, with rooms for a gardener and a store-room, together with gas-house, shed, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and there are a great number of fine forest trees. Part of the furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Terms easy. Apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 222 Pearl-st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR exchange for Brooklyn property, in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 21 miles from New-York; communication by railroad four times a day; located on Washington-st., the pleasantest street in the place, within 3 minutes' walk of the depot; is beautifully surrounded by shade trees, and well stocked with fruit; has a barn, carriage house, &c. A very desirable residence for a person doing business in the City. Will be sold low. For particulars, apply to J. F. ADAMS, No. 38 Warren-st., New-York, up stairs, or to WM. BIGBIE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from Chestnut st. depot, Newark; containing about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation, in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, Westchester County, with large double house and garden tastefully laid out with a fine bed of asparagus, and fish pond with fine trout in it, carriage-house and stable; being a very healthy and delightful situation in Winter as well as Summer. Distant 17 miles from the City, 1½ miles from Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Hudson River Railroad. Possession immediately if required. Apply to ISAAC S. VALENTINE, No. 109 2d-av.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN IN VILlage of Port Chester, Westchester County. The house contains 10 rooms, and in complete order and is well surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees; very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; only two minutes' walk from depot. Price moderate and terms easy. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York, or at the Eagle Foundry, Port Chester.

COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—AN elegant new gothic cottage, 34x48, first-class, built in the most thorough manner, and contains all the modern improvements, carriage-house, stables, &c., with from two to eight acres, handsomely laid out and well fruited, ¼ of a mile from depot, 24 from New-York. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the village of Port Chester, a two-story house with ten rooms, a barn and carriage-house; handsomely located on an eminence overlooking the village of Port Chester, the railroad depot, and Long Island Sound; two good wells of water, fruit of all kinds, with seven acres of good land. For further information, apply to HORACE B. SMITH, on the premises, or to JAY JARVIS, President of Citizens' Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY PLACE situated on Flushing Railroad, not over 35 or 40 minutes from Fulton Market—a neat cottage house with outbuildings, with 10 or 16 acres of land. It is on high ground, neatly laid out; the furniture in the house will be let with it if desired. Apply to W. T. PINKNEY, Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st. N. B.—It will be sold or exchanged for property in this City.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. Wells, at Irvington, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. McNamee. The grounds consist of two acres of land to each cottage, in perfect order. ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT-chester, 28 miles from this City, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1½ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 202 West 27th-st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 22, if not sold at private sale previously.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres. WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—PRICE $3,500—A three-story new brick cottage-house, with barn and garden at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, five minutes' walk from the Railroad and Steamboat landings—eligible site commanding a splendid view of the Hudson River. For further particulars inquire of JOHN J. STORMS, Dobbs' Ferry, or of DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 304 Hudson-st.

TO LET.—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises (half a mile above the High Bridge,) or at No. 50 Wall-st. SAM. F. SUTTERWORTH.

FOR SALE—AT RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY, A convenient and roomy dwelling-house, with a good garden, various fruit trees, &c., within two minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot—trains running to and from New-York hourly. Apply to J. K. HORA, No. 139 Fulton-st., or to JOHN JACKSON, Rahway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

EXCURSION TO RICHMOND, VA.—INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON'S STATUE, FEB. 22.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave New-York SATURDAY Afternoon, 20th inst., for Richmond, Va., arriving there early Monday morning, Feb. 22, in time for passengers to witness the Inauguration of CRAWFORD'S Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON on that day. The *Jamestown*, leaves Richmond next afternoon and arrives in New-York the following Thursday. Passage to Richmond and back, including meals and stateroom $15. Tickets obtained at our office. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 3[illegible] Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20. The large and favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect at Charleston with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—FURTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the very low rates of freight by the above line. Insurance lower than by any other conveyance.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

This ship is now ready to receive freight.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA—GREAT REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—The new and splendid steamship QUAKER CITY, 2,000 tons burden, W. R. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave this port for Aspinwall, from Pier No. 44 North River, on the 5th March, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting at Panama with the well-known and favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, which will be in readiness to proceed with the passengers and express direct to San Francisco. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. MORGAN & SON, No. 2 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., Havana, proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba by United States Mail steamer PHILADELPHIA, on Feb. 17, inst. Freight must delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also Nuts manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 46 John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD V. PIERSON, Auctioneer [illegible]

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW [illegible] statuary, paintings [illegible] carpets [illegible] over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished three [illegible] cost. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving an accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocatel, and another suite in silk velvet, all in perfect order, elegantly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, with the [illegible] warranted. French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, two beautiful rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair-cloth, sofas, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, fine iron safe, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. BENZ & EHNI'S STOCK OF magnificent imported 18 carat Gold Jewelry.—Messrs. BENZ & EHNI will sell, through E. & F. A. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., their stock of magnificent imported 18 carat gold jewelry, watches and diamonds, comprising superb full sets of 18 carat gold bracelets, pins and ear-rings, superbly enameled ditto, with diamonds, rubies and pearls; magnificent bracelets, frosted and enameled brooches, stone cameo ditto, magnificent sapphire and diamond brooches, superb ruby and diamond ditto, elegant diamond and other scarf pins, diamond studs, coral and diamond ditto, sets of coral and diamond vest and sleeve buttons, one magnificent double eye-glass set, with diamonds, containing a watch, elegant gold snuff boxes, superb sets of Oriental pearl pin and ear-rings, ladies' watches, enameled and set with diamonds; hunting ditto; superb frosted, enameled and engraved bracelets and brooches, diamond cluster pins, rings, &c., superb emerald ditto; elegant sets of charms, vest and sleeve buttons, seals and keys; also other superb jewelry, in great variety. The above will be on exhibition at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on Wednesday. The public are assured that the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never been offered before at public sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF TWENTY-THREE HOUSES AND LOTS ON WAVERLEY-PLACE, BANK, HAMMOND AND NINTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON BANK-STREET—Ten three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Bank-st.

ON HAMMOND-STREET—Ten three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31 Hammond-st.

ON WAVERLEY-PLACE—The valuable house and lot No. 119, near 6th-av.

ON NINTH-STREET—The valuable house and lot No. 46, near 6th-av.

ON NINTH-STREET—The valuable lot adjoining No. 47, with brick stable.

The above property contains modern improvements, and the sale will be absolute. Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., fancy goods, consisting of a large assortment of marble figures and vases, silver-plated ware, bronze and ormolu clocks, candelabras and candlesticks, bronze groups and statuettes, Parian ditto, alabaster and marble ditto, ormolu jewel caskets, inkstands, do. mounted toilet bottles, writing desk, dressing cases, &c.

Silver-plated ware, comprising casters, tea sets, goblets, pitchers, urns, &c., all of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with an invoice of China tea sets, dinner sets, &c.

At 12 o'clock, a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged in groups under glass shades and on branches, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esq.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable property to be made by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) February 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

BROADWAY.—The valuable property No. 663 Broadway, known as Mozart Hall, running through to Mercer-st.

BANK-STREET.—No. 47, by order of the administrator.

WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—No. 22[illegible], handsome house, well built.

DUANE-STREET.—No. 177, near Greenwich-st.

DEGRAW-STREET, BROOKLYN.—No. 121, neat house.

For maps, terms of sale, and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—FORECLOSURE OF mortgage under direction of Livingston Livingston, Esq., referee, elegant brown-stone house and lot on Madison av.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, the elegant house and lot on the northeastery corner of Madison-av. and 33d st., four stories, basement and under-cellar, high stoop, brown-stone front, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms will be very liberal; as much as $16,000 can remain, if desired. Livingston Livingston, Referee; St. Clair Smith, Attorney.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, (by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James C. Willet, Sheriff,) Duane-st.—the valuable lot, with the three-story brick house thereon, on the north side of Duane-st., between Greenwich and Staple sts., and known as No. 177, House 22 by about 50 feet. Lot 25 by 87 feet 6 inches.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st., Commonwealth Bank building.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Charlton st., genteel household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, large pier glasses, oil-paintings, mahogany parlor suites covered in hair-cloth, marble-top centre tables, mahogany cushion chairs, work-table, oil-cloth, pier and card tables, hat stand, sofa bedstead, mahogany frame pier glasses, feather beds, mattresses, pillows, inclosed and marble-top washstands, cottage chairs, crib, counterpanes, quilts, clocks and candelabras, China, glass, kitchen ware, &c. Sale without reserve.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL TO-MORROW, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of New and second-hand furniture,

Carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings,
Silver-plated ware, China ware, crockery,
Cutlery, oil-cloth, bedding, &c., &c., &c.

Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, (this day,) Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The catalogue, now ready, contains over 400 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express*.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., all kinds best white granite and common ware, cut and pressed glassware, Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive and goods well packed for shipping.

JAMES H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN BROOKLYN.—*Will be sold on THURSDAY*, Feb. 18, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, three brick houses and lots on Warren-st., and one cottage on 6th-st., near 5th-av.; 70 per cent of purchase money can remain. Titles perfect. For particulars, see Auctioneer.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell from the shelves, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., a complete assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, French China, &c., &c., suitable for City and country retail trade. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT SALESROOM No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., a stock of house-furnishing dry goods, men's furnishing goods, clothing, jewelry and watches, oil-paintings and mirrors, fancy goods, by order of Assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. R. PITKINS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK.—Dwelling-houses and building lots. J. R. PITKINS' second auction sale at East New-York, THIS DAY, at 2 P. M. Also, at Woodhaven, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 11 A. M. Titles good and terms liberal.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE—AT NO. 101 WATER-ST., consisting of a large assortment of cloth, glazed, and plush caps, cloths, glazings, cap materials, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Assignee. Terms cash. SYLVESTER BRUSH.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC [illegible] cordials, [illegible] sherry, [illegible] wines, [illegible] medicated gin and cases olive oil; and a large number of other articles too numerous to mention. The above sale is well worthy the attention of the trade. Also, two grocer's wagons, two shifting-top light wagons, single and double harness, sleigh, horse, &c., &c., and a lot of empty barrels, casks, &c.

E. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31[illegible] West 28th-st., the private residence of A. M. Sotaldo, Esq., who is now about to retire to South America. The above furniture is almost entirely new, as it has only been in use since October last, and consists in part of two elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel; gilt frame pier and oval mirrors; rosewood secretary and bookcases, Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets; marble-top centre tables, oak extension tables, 16 feet long, gilt frame paintings and engravings, China dinner and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, and every day until disposed of, E. K. & CO. will sell at auction the whole of their extensive stock of ornaments and plain gilt mirrors, mahogany glasses and frames, all kinds and sizes; engravings in every variety of frames. Terms—Bills over $100, note at six months, approved paper; under $100, cash.

ALSO.

An invoice of Britannia and Plated Ware, consisting of lamps, spittoons, pony cups, &c., for account of whom it may concern. Terms cash.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, at 11 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st., $10,000 worth of fancy goods, consisting of rich Parian ware, bronze and or-molu clocks, China vases, Chinese goods, canes and umbrellas, porte-monnaies, traveling-bags, cages, silver-plated and Britannia ware, fine cutlery, jewelry, fans, card-cases, and house-furnishing goods of every description. Also, show-cases and counters.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the [illegible] day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioner or Commissioners in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bonds
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	3,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of each penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 333 of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
8 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 50c	[illegible]
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 00
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Stage Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 175 Wheel Barrows, $250	253 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$960 54

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 00
2,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,068 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
8 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $5; 3 Chains, $8; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
53 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $225; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	249 00
256 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
229 Wheel Barrows, $326 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	334 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,831 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not *exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH* upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order. W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—A BOAT ADRIFT BETWEEN QUARANtine and New-Brighton, on Sunday morning, the 14th instant. Any person proving property and paying expenses can have the same by calling on PETER and PATRICK CAHILL, at the cottages, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 330 3d-av.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL.—very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 33 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; the BALTIC, Capt. [illegible]; the ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships, having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them as good as now; the thorough [illegible]

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday [illegible]	1858	Wednesday [illegible]	1858
Saturday Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday March [illegible]	1858
Saturday March 13	1858	Wednesday [illegible]	1858
Saturday April [illegible]	1858	Wednesday April [illegible]	1858
Saturday April 24	1858	Wednesday [illegible]	1858
Saturday May 8	1858	Wednesday May 26	1858
Saturday May 22	1858	Wednesday June 9	1858
Saturday June 5	1858	Wednesday [illegible]	1858
Saturday June 19	1858	Wednesday July 7	1858

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 3.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York, Wednesday, March 17.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$[illegible]
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	[illegible]
Steerage	30	Steerage	[illegible]

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,500 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
North Star, Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h [illegible]	Wednesday, Mh [illegible]
Ariel, March 20	Saturday, Apr. [illegible]	Wednesday, Apl [illegible]

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS:

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.		FROM HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	April 10	Wednesday	April 28
Saturday	May 22	Wednesday	June 9
Saturday	July 3	Wednesday	July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $80.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan, [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ARABIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. [illegible], 1858.

Trains leave Depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:30 P. M.—Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

4½ P. M.—for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. [illegible], 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¼ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ANSONIA having been thoroughly overhauled and put in complete repair will resume her place in the line, leaving New-York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Returning, will leave Bridgeport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at [illegible] o'clock. For further information, inquire of THOMAS LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858: [illegible]

R. L. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$789,514 00
Average amount of Specie	50,750 00
Average amount of Circulation	55,210 00
Average amount of Deposits	351,096 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. THOS. L. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$496,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie	82,390 00
Average amount of Circulation	80,123 00
Average amount of Deposits	225,[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie		2,972,469 41
Notes Late Bank of America	$22,651	79,182 00
Average amount of Circulation	56,531	
Average amount of Deposits		5,344,864 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858: [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858: [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. THOS. L. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible] 04
Average amount of Specie	274,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	90,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,531,876 00
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,476,119 79
Average amount of Specie	1,[illegible] 13
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	3,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,900,528 92
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	34,414 45
Average amount of Circulation	75,043 00
Average amount of Deposits	170,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	216,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	161,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	974,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benjamin Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$457,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	216,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	2,077,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,595,[illegible] 20
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. W. Talman, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. E. FRANCIS CORBY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,372,550 79
Average amount of Specie	302,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	115,240 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,309,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of February, 1858. ANDREW KOBBLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	396,[illegible] 36
Average amount of Circulation	103,340 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. GEO. WM. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$652,639 49
Average amount of Specie	125,343 04
Average amount of Circulation	113,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	461,[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$271,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie	28,312 00
Average amount of Circulation	3,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	45,[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of February, 1858. E. JESSURUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,251,315 96
Average amount of Specie	328,680 27
Average amount of Circulation	73,082 00
Average amount of Deposits	788,931 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,[illegible] 04
Average amount of Specie	389,043 05
Average amount of Circulation	154,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,151,740 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. THOS. L. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$718,811 61
Average amount of Specie	144,119 05
Average amount of Circulation	90,701 00
Average amount of Deposits	611,069 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,723,458 23
Average amount of Specie	434,943 51
Average amount of Circulation	191,386 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,673,[illegible] 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,055,617 98
Average amount of Specie	1,487,733 88
Average amount of Circulation	333,041 50
Average amount of Deposits	3,477,325 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. E. FRANCIS CORBY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$780,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	206,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	92,170 00
Average amount of Deposits	512,487 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. E. FRANCIS CORBY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,503,951 92
Average amount of Specie	226,563 50
Average amount of Circulation	183,438 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,011,055 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. T. B. WAKEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,382,[illegible] 41
Average amount of Specie	1,026,070 09
Average amount of Circulation	274,221 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,073,686 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$467,[illegible] 41
Average amount of Specie	83,556 61
Average amount of Circulation	15,015 00
Average amount of Deposits	85,786 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$548,345 06
Average amount of Specie	103,766 06
Average amount of Circulation	96,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	430,920 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,717,856 12
*Average amount of Specie	2,761,025 96
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	187,718 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,[illegible] 44

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob D. Vermilye, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,871,642 82
Average amount of Specie	371,930 53
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	114,493 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,240,194 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858: [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible] 79
Average amount of Specie	115,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	89,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	645,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie	351,[illegible] 32
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	161,897 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. E. FRANCIS CORBY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$319,072 03
Average amount of Specie	42,531 66
Average amount of Circulation	7[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	231,095 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 21
Average amount of Specie	46,424 32
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. A. G. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 13
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,275,371 66
Average amount of Specie	338,300 73
Average amount of Circulation	76,366 00
Average amount of Deposits	944,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles Palmer, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. PALMER, Ass't. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$470,367 34
Average amount of Specie	109,655 52
Average amount of Circulation	91,697 33
Average amount of Deposits	315,803 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JAS. L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$899,031 98
Average amount of Specie	178,626 33
Average amount of Circulation	132,629 00
Average amount of Deposits	704,820 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,[illegible] 12
Average amount of Specie	638,[illegible] 57
Average amount of Circulation	170,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,044,290 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$468,[illegible] 72
Average amount of Specie	141,143 03
Average amount of Circulation	81,280 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible] 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JAMES PRICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,785,625 40
Average amount of Specie	1,089,489 76
Average amount of Circulation	79,919 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,582,814 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$932,216 19
Average amount of Specie	194,482 39
Average amount of Circulation	93,979 00
Average amount of Deposits	578,347 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,013,737 19
Average amount of Specie	230,832 73
Average amount of Circulation	141,210 00
Average amount of Deposits	648,247 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,518,442 00
Average amount of Specie	994,048 00
Average amount of Circulation	105,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,975,005 99
Average amount of Specie	218,211 27
Average amount of Circulation	258,434 00
Average amount of Deposits	820,795 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,024,[illegible] 90
Average amount of Specie	457,231 20
Average amount of Circulation	30,276 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,345,871 69
Average amount of Specie	695,512 71
Average amount of Circulation	176,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

Bonds of [illegible] Township, Ohio.
Bonds of [illegible] Township, Ohio.
Bonds of [illegible] Township, Ohio.
Bonds of [illegible] Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Oxford Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Franklin Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville and [illegible] Township, Ohio.

All these Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS, No. 1 Hanover-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1857	265,080 19	$365,080 19
Amount due of sundry dividends, &c.		62,[illegible] 75
Amount of dividend annuities	4,641 06	
Amount of premiums received during the year	268,876 17	
Amount of interest account for the year	43,[illegible] 13	$317,[illegible]
Total		$7[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$67,[illegible] 00	
Expenses, taxes and commission	41,364 00	
Reinsurance and purchased policies	10,[illegible] 95	
Dividends on capital	15,000 00	$136,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$341,[illegible] 00	
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. interest	294,191 37	
Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	71,[illegible]	
Real Estate	3,486 00	
Cash in Bank and on hand	25,[illegible]	
City and State Bonds and Stocks	17,[illegible]	
Accrued interest, &c.	7,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total		$7[illegible]

In the above statement the premiums deferred are not included.

The business of the Company during the last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country, has steadily progressed, showing an increase of more than 10 per cent. in the number insured, and of 25 per cent. increase of assets.

The accumulations of the Company have reached a sum equal to six times the amount of the Capital Stock, and with the growing business and extended popularity of the institution, secured by the liberal policy pursued in the conduct of its business, guarantee a successful and permanent future.

The Directors invite a continuance of patronage, and would urge upon all the importance of Life Insurance as a sure means of securing an endowment for families, and wholly free from the changes and chances of ordinary modes of investment.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—New-York, Feb. 6, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, WM. E. BIRD, N. T. CARRYL, } Committee of Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE New-Albany and Salem Railroad Companies: Propositions from the above-named Roads have been made for an amicable settlement of their difficulties, by a new organization of said Road. The propositions are printed, and you are requested to call at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and receive a copy for your consideration.

D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee, No. 26 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 19th of February inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to 19th inst., inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent, payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 67 WALL-STREET.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. FEB. 10, 1858.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due on the 15th of February, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, (Feb. 1, 1856,) due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

J. B. SCOTT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES wanted by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 30 William-st.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH F. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, JR.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 50 Barclay-st. TO NO. 19 WALL-ST.

This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee,	John R. Paxton,	Samuel Willets,
George L. Osborn,	Bartlet Smith,	Samuel Weeks,
Henry Shields,	Adam W. Spies,	Andre Froment,
Cornel's L. Everett,	Joseph H. Godwin,	Edwin Pierson,
Alfred Moore,	John A. Deveau,	Benja'n W. Floyd,
Henry J. Bowen,	A. Stewart Black,	Denton Pearsall,
D. Hennessey,	Charles J. Dodge,	S. Abrahams, M.D.
Alonzo A. Alvord,	John Shortwell,	Corn's B. Timpson,
	James Humes.	

And for Inspectors of the next annual election: Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown, David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reëlected Vice-President.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

A. L. MINER, Receiver.

ja21-6w

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.

I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR, PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, Compounded entirely from gums.

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The Stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system, the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.

Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measure, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 263 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, JR., HAS FOR A LONG series of years attended at the old Doctor's office, at which he has treated over thirty thousand cases, without one single instance of failure; he has now removed to No. 41 Howard-st., one door from Broadway, where he can be consulted daily from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Dr. HUNTER, Jr., offers to wager $5,000 that he is in possession of the original recipe for making the well-known Red Drop, which has permanently cured over 500,000 cases during the last twenty years. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate. Don't forget the number, 41 Howard-st., one door from Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pains in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MUIR & SON'S SPARKLING EDINBURG ALE—Imported direct from the Brewery, now in fine order, and for sale by WM. EAGLE, corner of Varick and Canal sts.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 166 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JOHN E. COOPER against [illegible] SANFORD, [illegible] Anthony [illegible], William C. [illegible], Hunter, Lewis Hurst, John S. [illegible] [illegible] the State of New-York, made in the above action on the 6th day of February, 1858, will be sold at public auction, under the direction of the undersigned Referee, by LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, [illegible] March, 1858, [illegible] XVIth Ward of the City of New-York, [illegible] February 8, 1858. [illegible] SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. [illegible]

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible] SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—[illegible] JOHN E. SYKES [illegible] against RICHARD CONWELL [illegible] SPENCER.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 46 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-[illegible], [illegible] FLANAGAN & [illegible], Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JONATHAN STURGES, [illegible] and FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, [illegible] National Academy of Design in the City of New-York, against CHESTER DRIGGS and [illegible] [illegible] the Mechanics' Banking Association.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 32 [illegible], City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1858.

FLANAGAN & [illegible], Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

f12-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against GILBERT F. PARKER, EMMA J. PARKER, [illegible] The Franklin Building Association of [illegible] [illegible] To GILBERT F. PARKER and EMMA J. PARKER, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 21, 1858.

OWEN & BELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed Jan. [illegible], in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings.

OWEN & BELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja26-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiffs, against PATRICK YORK and CATHERINE YORK, his wife, JOHN DOOLEY and FRANCIS J. [illegible], MARY DOOLEY, wife of JOHN DOOLEY, defendants.—To PATRICK YORK and CATHERINE YORK, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 21, 1858.

OWEN & BELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed Jan. 22, 1858, in the office of the Clerk in the County of Kings.

OWEN & BELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja26-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA J. H. FITCH against GEORGE BLAIR, SAMUEL BLAIR, MARGARET DAY.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants, GEORGE BLAIR and MARGARET DAY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 4, 1858.

J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

N. B.—The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 26th day of January, 1858.

J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja28-law6wTu*

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late C. A. HINDS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard Squires, corner of Jackson and South sts., on or before the 27th of April next. Also, all persons are notified that the joint partnership heretofore existing between D. R. HINDS and E. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm, will please present at the above place.

D. R. HINDS, E. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

o27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL M. MOSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Ferguson, No. 37 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1857.

JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator, ELIZA MOSER, Administratrix.

o27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM F. FLORENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of December, 1857.

THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Administrator.

ja5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. [illegible] Court-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated Dec. [illegible], 1857.

JAMES DAVIS, Administrator.

d30-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROWLAND J. NOE, late of the City of New-York, brush manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of JAMES H. NOE, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1857.

n24-law6mTu* CATHARINE M. NOE, Administratrix.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton (2,000 lbs.), delivered. Apply at their yards,

Foot of Hubert-st., North River.
Corner 18th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 26 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Or at the Company's office, No. 20 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

SCRANTON COAL. LAST SALE OF THE SEASON.

L. M. HOFFMAN & CO. will sell, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at No. 111 Pearl-st., for account of whom it may concern, 20,000 tons Scranton Coal, mainly prepared sizes.

For particulars, apply at Auction-room.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do., both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

MUNICIPAL.

[illegible]

...was doubted and strongly opposed by several of its members at that time; but the pay was continued until the succeeding year, when an act was passed by the Legislature amendatory of the Charter of 1830, which, after fixing the sessions [illegible], provided that, "at no such session shall the [illegible] be entitled to draw any per diem allowance for a longer period than eight days." This provision of the act, although recognizing and limiting the pay of the members, did not, in my opinion, confer any explicit authority for the same. Each member, however, received pay for his services at the rate of $250 per annum, until the adoption of the present charter, when, in accordance with the 44th section, such pay ceased on the first day of May last, the day the charter went into effect. From the foundation of the City to the present time, therefore, it appears that the Common Council have received compensation only for the period, and no longer, from 1850 to 1857. Whatever may have been the reasons which prompted the Legislature to insert this provision in the charter of 1857, I am of the opinion that it is a wise and proper one, and I believe that the public generally approve [illegible]. In fact, your honorable body, elected under it, impliedly assented thereto, and accepted the responsible and important trusts confided to you with the understanding that they were to be performed without compensation.

The position of a member of the Common Council prior to the ordinance of 1850 had been sought by the citizens mainly for the distinction it conferred and the importance of the trust it imposed. To the Common Councils under those old charters were elected men whose intelligence and disinterested zeal for the welfare of the City eminently qualified them for the discharge of the responsible duties belonging to the office, and we therefore find, on going back to the records of the Common Council in those days, that the [illegible] citizens were those who were connected with that honorable body. Whether it was the change that the salary given by the ordinance of 1850 introduced, by bringing forward candidates for the position who looked more to the compensation than to the great interests to be served as legislators of the City, I cannot say; but that after that period extravagance and recklessness in the expenditures of the City Government greatly prevailed is evident from the fact that while in 1850 the expenditures were but [illegible], they had increased the last year to upwards of $[illegible], and it therefore may have been this startling fact, so prominent, which induced the Legislature and satisfied the public that a return to the old system of no-pay was best for the public interest.

It is true that in the years that the salary was paid many of the members of the Common Council were distinguished for their intelligence and zeal for the true interests of the City, and who battled manfully against the tide of extravagance which swept along. They saw and felt the evil, and were among the first to [illegible] measures in favor of a change.

If such effects were produced when their pay was only $250 a year, what might we not expect hereafter in the election of future Common Councils, from the scramble and competition for the place, by the salary, as proposed by your resolutions, of $1,000 a year?

Admitting, however, that no such effect would be produced, and that no evil has resulted or would result to the public interests by giving a compensation or a salary to the members of the Common Council, yet the increased expenditure that would be caused thereby, especially to the account of salaries, and in view of the present large burden which the taxpayers have to bear, would, in my opinion, be a sufficient reason for this Common Council not to urge the measure. The increase in the amount paid for salaries since the year 1850 has been greater than many suppose. In that year, while they were but [illegible], we find them gradually increasing every year. In 1851, to $[illegible]; 1852, $220,000; 1853, $[illegible]; 1854, $[illegible]; 1855, $[illegible]; 1856, $397,000, and in 1857, $[illegible], while the amount required for the present year, based on the rate paid about the 12th of December last, will be $600,000. If there be added to this the amount which would be required for forty-one members of the Common Council and other officers contemplated, with their salaries, this amount would be swelled to the startling total of over $[illegible], or three times what was paid but eight years ago. And thus, instead of reducing, or even restraining the expenditures of the City Government, they would be largely increased by a Common Council, elected with a view to a reduction of the expenses of the Government, mainly to pay them salaries for what the Charter prohibited on their entering into their offices.

There was more reason for paying members of Common Councils under the former charters than now. Various executive and other duties were then performed, which the present charter stripped the members of. The present members are confined exclusively to their legislative duties, and all executive duties are performed by other officers, elected or appointed, as the charter provides. The latter officers should be paid, not extravagant, but just and liberal salaries, in proportion to the intelligence required, labor performed, and responsibility of the duties imposed. They rely principally upon their salaries for support, and a faithful performance of their duties requires their whole time and precludes them from other occupations of business. But it is different with the members of the Common Council. Elected not to enforce the observance and execute the ordinances of the City, not to carry on the ordinary duties and affairs of the government, but to legislate and direct, the time occupied by them need not interfere with the ordinary and regular occupations or business which they may respectively follow or carry on. Their sessions are seldom oftener than twice a week, and then only for a few hours at a time when the general business of the City is suspended. No doubt important and sometimes arduous duties are frequently performed, and considerable time consumed by attendance to the business of Committees; but even in this respect, by punctuality and a proper regulation and system, they could be made to occupy but a limited portion of the time of a member. There are many offices of trust and honor in this City, and many positions of duty, of great labor and responsibility, which every citizen is liable to be called upon to fill and perform without compensation or hope of the same, and which many would gladly accept, not only for the distinctions they confer, but for the interest and desire they feel to contribute their share of their talents and their time to the public or private good.

I am aware that members of Congress and of Legislatures are paid for their services, either by a salary or a per diem allowance. Their case is, however, different from a member of a city Corporation. They leave their homes and their business for weeks and months, and it would be requiring too much of them to do this without some compensation for the expenses in travel and board while attending the sessions of their respective bodies. Their ordinary business is frequently interrupted during their absence, so as often to make it a great sacrifice pecuniarily to them to perform the duties of their position.

The resolutions, although they propose only an application to the Legislature for the authority to pay the salaries, yet I have treated the subject as if the whole matter were before your honorable body. While I am of opinion that the Legislature, unless in extraordinary cases, should not pass any measure affecting the interests of the City Government or its Charter, without the Common Council ask for or assent thereto, yet I believe that they should, if no substantial reasons prevent to the contrary, grant such relief and pass such laws as may be applied for on its memorial.

I have, therefore, for these reasons, returned the resolutions to your honorable body.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Feb. 15, 1858.

The following was received in relation to the erection of a building by the General Government on the unoccupied ground fronting on Chambers-street:

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR SUGGESTING THE ERECTION OF A FIRE-PROOF BUILDING IN THE PARK FOR A COURT-HOUSE.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: I have received information which induces me to believe that an arrangement can be made with the Government of the United States for the erection of a fire-proof building at the expense of the General Government on the unoccupied ground in the Park, fronting on Chambers-street, between Broadway and the new Court-house, one-half of which, adjacent to Broadway, shall belong to the United States and be used for a Post-Office and Court-rooms, [illegible] Hall, be the property [illegible] ... this arrangement will secure a [illegible] provide these public accommodations [illegible] called for by the wants of all classes [illegible], I respectfully ask authority [illegible] a negotiation with the Postmaster-General [illegible] immediate erection of a [illegible] building [illegible].

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Mayor's Office, Feb. 15, 1858.

Alderman Adams offered the following resolution to the above:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into a negotiation with the Postmaster-General of the United States for the erection of a building, at the sole expense of the General Government, on the unoccupied ground in the Park, on Chambers-street, in the rear of the present City Hall, and report the result of the same to the Common Council.

The resolution was adopted.

Another message was received from the Mayor transmitting the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Bank for Savings, of the City of New-York.

A report was received, proposing to dispose of the $500 donated by Silas E. Burrows, Esq., for the relief of the poor, by placing it in the hands of Brown Brothers, Treasurers for the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported, in relation to the petition of the Police Commissioners asking to have the sum of $11,250 allowed them for counsel fees incurred in the defence of the Metropolitan Police bill, that they had agreed to recommend a reference to the Board of Supervisors for their action. In the opinion of the Committee the claim is properly a charge against the City, and consequently it was not a subject for the action of the Common Council. The bill, in the opinion of the Committee, should be apportioned pro rata among the counties composing the said District. The counties, although they did not unite in defending the bill, are represented in the Police Commissioners, who act for all the counties. The report was adopted.

Alderman Owens offered a resolution directing the Mayor and Comptroller to make a contract for furnishing the City with oil.

Alderman Brady was surprised that the gentleman (Alderman Owens) should endeavor to evade a law passed by a Republican Legislature—he being a prominent member of that party. He then read from the new Charter, showing that it was under the head of matters to be contracted for, and that it must be contracted for by the head of the proper Department. He thought Mr. Bellows was receiving too much for what he did, but thought the matter could not be changed legally, except through the Street Committee. But if the Mayor should choose to take the responsibility, he had no objection.

Alderman Boole stated that he had been informed, on good authority, that we would have a regularly appointed Street Commissioner in a very few days.

Alderman Tucker opposed it, because, in his opinion, the Mayor had no right to make a contract.

The subject was finally laid on the table.

The Committees on Salaries and Offices reported a joint report of a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which, after slight amendment, was adopted.

The resolutions in relation to advertising for contracts to clean the streets for five years, were referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman Gregory rose to a question of privilege, in relation to his vote on the $10,000 appropriated to defray law expenses incurred by Fernando Wood, in contesting the Metropolitan Police law. He had voted for it because he was opposed to the law; because he would have voted to contest it, had he been in the Board at the time; and because the sum appropriated was to defray the legal expenses incurred.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

The Street Department Frauds.

The Aldermanic Committee on Frauds, of which Alderman Adams is Chairman, met yesterday afternoon, and continued the investigation into the reported frauds in the Street Department. Mr. W. A. Dooley was the first witness called. He said he believed the assessment roll for the Fifty-second-street improvement, was drawn up by Mr. McNeil—at any rate, he was sure he did not make it out himself. He also stated that he did not always examine the lists when made out by the Assessors.

Mr. Dodge, who was the surveyor in the Fifty-second-street contract, was called. He stated that he had not yet certified to the completion of the job. The return he made was correct. He supposed the contractor was Farley, but it was no part of his duty to know who the contractor was. Farley had called upon him for information, which led him to suppose he was the contractor, although he had been told Mr. McGrane had the contract. He said he made up the roll within a week or ten days after the work had been finished.

Mr. Ezra S. Young, the inspector on that occasion, was called, and swore that he served about 250 days, and that he was paid for only 120, at the rate of $1 50 per day. He also understood Mr. Farley to be the contractor. He had never seen the surveyor on the work.

Mr. Walter S. Pinckney testified that he had had nothing to do with making out the assessment roll, and that the Assessors kept copies of them when made.

Mr. George Fulton said he was a property owner on the line of an improvement, and swore that there were sixty places where the pavement was broken.

The Seventy-ninth-street case was taken up, and Mr. Donald O'Neil was called. He said he was the foreman on the work near the Eighth-avenue. The mistakes that were made in the matter of excavating and filling in were, in his opinion, in consequence of the directions of the surveyor, as he set the marks.

Mr. A. C. Burnham was called, but said he knew nothing about the contract. He thought, however, that the rock had not all been taken out to the depth of two feet from the surface.

Mr. Dodge, who was the Surveyor, stated that the foreman who had just testified did not understand what he was talking about. He said he had not yet made the return that the work had been completed. He thought it was nearly done. It was not expected, when there was rock, that it would all be leveled in exact accordance with the specifications. The reason of the excavation and subsequent filling, was that the grade was 6 feet in a 100—the street was regulated by that. But in setting the pavements he made a difference of only six inches, which he knew was to the interest of property owners on the line.

Alderman Adams now stated that the Third-avenue case, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, would be taken up on Thursday next at 2 P. M., to which time the Board adjourned.

Lottery Policy Dealers.—The crusade against the lottery policy dealers is being zealously prosecuted. Sergeant Birney, of the Mayor's Office, arrested nine yesterday, as follows: Richard Adams, No. 120 Beekman-street; Sterling Leech, No. 61 Worth-street; John Buxton, No. 110½ Bowery; Richard Kimball, No. 7 Marion-street; Edward Sherif, No. 394½ Grand-street; Frederick Warner, No. 60 South-street; John Arnoux, James Miller and Wm. Mead. The parties were all taken before the Mayor and held to bail in five hundred dollars each to answer. Altogether sixty-two of lottery policy dealers' arrests have been made thus far. Twenty-three of the prisoners are locked up in the Tombs, and the rest have given bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. On Friday, a motion to quash the indictments will be argued before the Recorder. The policy dealers have engaged as their leading counsel Ex-Recorder Smith and James T. Brady, Esq. A petition is being prepared, asking the Legislature to amend the law against policy dealers, so that the cases may hereafter be summarily prosecuted.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 15.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90	88
4,500	Virginia 6s	92
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s	94
7,000	Missouri State 6s	83½
1,000	do	83½
5,000	do b60	83¾
60,000	do b30	84
67,000	do s3	83¾
11,000	Cal. St. 7s,'70	[illegible]
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97
1,000	do	97¼
1,000	N.Y.Cen. R.R.6s	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000	Mich. C. R.R. 8pr c.1st m.s'k'g F. C.b's	[illegible]
4,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	[illegible]
[illegible]	La C.&M.L.G.B.	[illegible]
1,000	Gal.&C. 2d M.B.	[illegible]
25	Bank of New-York	106
28	Phenix Bank	105¾
7	Merchants' Bank	110¾
5	Bank of St. of N.Y.	102
21	Bank of Commerce	101
15	do	101¼
17	Del. & Hud. Canal	112½
300	Cumberl'nd Coal Co	21½
100	do	[illegible]
50	Pacific M. S. Co	[illegible]
5	New-York Cen. RR.	84
[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]

10	Penn. Coal Co.	74
100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	23
300	do b10	23
300	Harlem R.R.	14½
200	do b60	14½
200	do b10	14¾
265	do	14
100	do b30	14
475	do	13¾
100	do s30	13¾
65	Har. R. R. Pref.	32
[illegible]	Eighth-av. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reading R.R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich. S. & N.I.R.R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	M.S.&N.I.pref.S.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Panama R. R.	101½
[illegible]	Ill. Central R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Galena &Chi.R.R.	[illegible]
1400	Clev.&ToledoR.R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	C. & Rock I. R. R.	[illegible]
10	La C. & Mil. R. R.	11
[illegible]	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumberland Coal Co.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Catawissa, W. and Erie R. 7s. Int. added	46½
$2,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. 10s. Int. added	82
$1,732	22 Sacramento City 10s. Int. added	83½
$8,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. 10s. Int. added	75½
$1,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. 10s. Int. added	75
$46,000	Mil. and Hor. R. 1st mort. 8s. Int. added	60½
$1,000	Mil. and Hor. R. 1st mort. 1876. Int. added	14
$14,000	Town Berlin, (M. Co. Wis.) 8s. Int. added	37½
$10,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s. Int. added	35½
$5,000	Chic., St. Paul and F. du Lac 7s. Int. added	30½
$400	New-York City 5s. Int. added	90½
$5,000	Clev. and Pittsburg R. 7s. Int. added	37½
$2,000	Missouri 6s. Int. added	83½
$5,000	Tennessee 6s. Int. added	87½
$2,000	California 7s. Int. added	80
$2,000	Mil. and Horicon R. 8s. Int. added	18
$1,000	Watertown City, Wis. 8s. Int. added	40
$2,000	City of Quincy, Ill., 8s. Int. added	61
$6,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s. Int. added	26
$2,140	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	70
$300	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855	50½
$1,000	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	45
40	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99
15	shares Continental Bank	96½
2	shares Nassau Bank	97
50	shares Park Bank	95½
130	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	101½
10	shares Arctic Ins. Co.	95
11	shares Rome and Watertown R. R.	30
5	shares New-York Central R. R.	84
100	shares New York and Harlem R. R.	13¾
10	shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R.	8
20	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R.	11½
20	shares Harlem R. R.	13¾
5	shares New-York Balance Co.	98
15	shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.	84
40	shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.	90
125	shares Williamsburg City Bank	106½
25	shares Bank State of New-York	100
68	shares Bank of Commonwealth	80½
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	101½
20	shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	113¾
20	shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.	112
80	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	114½
40	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	115¼
20	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	113¼
20	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	100¼

Monday, Feb. 15—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 13, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Feb. 6:

Increase of Capital	$300,000
Increase of Loans	180,370
Decrease in Specie	426,672
Decrease of Circulation	266,660
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	136,406

Including the operations of the Clearing House, which averaged for the week $13,803,563 per day, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the preceding week, and also with this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 14, 1857.	Feb. 13, 1858.	Feb. 6, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$65,600,000	$65,300,000
Loans	112,722,799	103,783,300	103,602,932
Specie	10,497,382	30,226,275	30,652,946
Circulation	8,151,799	6,607,271	6,873,931
Gross Deposits	91,917,188	84,229,492	86,000,488
Exchanged	25,973,096	13,803,563	15,439,082
Undrawn	65,943,495	70,425,929	70,561,405
In Sub-Treasury	14,830,870	3,396,779	3,166,787

The increase of capital, $300,000, is noted on account of the resumption of the weekly reports of the Grocers' Bank. The general movement is a very steady one. The falling average of Specie at the beginning of the week was expected to influence the present statement more materially than it has done. The average is still above thirty millions, with the California receipts of Saturday to be added to the present week's reserve, the actual of which, this afternoon, is not far from $31,500,000. The addition to the discount line is quite inconsiderable, and wholly unequal to the ability of the Banks to extend it, if the applications for discounts or the demand for money at call were such as to induce a more decided expansion. The new week opens on a quiet market for Money, and a diminished inquiry for Foreign Bills for the mail of Wednesday. The non-receipt of the *Niagara's* letters will have some influence upon the remittances. Sterling of the very best drawing, is called 109¾ ⅌ cent.; Francs 5.16¼@5.13¾. The export demand for Gold for this steamer has not yet shown itself. The Bullion Brokers have few applications. The telegraphic advices *via* Halifax to 30th of January, report accumulation of Bullion in London, and such extremely low rates of interest that remitters from this side are content to take the chances of commercial bills on lower terms than Gold can be shipped to profit or advantage. We regard it, therefore, as quite probable that the Bank average of to-day is the lowest which will be shown for a month or six weeks to come. All the other large cities are equally strong, by comparison, in their present reserve, especially New-Orleans, the only important domestic point to which Gold usually tends in February and March.

The buoyancy and excitement in the Stock Market are on the increase. The printed list speaks for the magnitude of to-day's transactions. The advance on Saturday's prices was chiefly marked on four or five of the Railway shares. New-York Central left off 86½ ⅌ cent., being an additional advance of 2¼ ⅌ cent.; Erie 29¾, against 28 on Saturday afternoon; Rock Island went from 75¼ @77¾; Galena from 87@89½ ⅌ cent.; Toledo closed 44½ ⅌ cent. State Stocks were steady. The Bonds of the Erie Company were in demand and a further advance was bid in every instance. The 7 ⅌ cents. of the New-York Central and the 8 ⅌ cents. of the Michigan Central were higher by 1@1½ ⅌ cent. Panama shares closed about 102 ⅌ cent. The preferred shares of the Michigan Southern 40½, buyer 30 days. The Land Grants of the La Crosse fell off 2 ⅌ cent., and the shares were dull at 10@10½ ⅌ cent. The general list closed firm.

LA CROSSE ROAD—126 MILES, 230,400 ACRES LAND.

Capital Stock	$7,053,974
Mortgage on original line	2,225,000
Land-Grant Mortgage	2,500,000
Unsecured Bonds	2,138,600
Floating debt, coupons, &c.	1,462,134
Grand Total	$15,909,708
Net Increase of 1857 (fiscal year)	282,268
Net Decrease six months 1857–58	144,951

The above Flemish account is condensed from the report of the new administration of the concern. One of the morning papers, favored with an advance copy, pronounces the result "awful." Another, in all friendship, considers "the load one of no *ordinary* magnitude." It certainly has that look.

GALENA AND CHICAGO—JAN., 1858.

	Jan. 1, 1858.	May 1, 1857.
Capital	$6,029,800	$6,012,100
First mortgage	2,000,000	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000	906,000
St. Charles Bonds	52,015	52,015
Floating Debt	Nil.	611,316
Income balance	193,737	153,720
Sundry accounts		51,220
Total	$10,269,552	$9,869,571
Construction cost	$9,395,455	$9,031,180
Bonds redeemed	153,000	98,000
Materials on hand	476,683	413,604
Other property	244,414	326,718
Total	$10,269,552	$9,869,573

Since the report in May, the Company have funded their entire floating indebtedness, paid 5 ⅌ cent. in cash for the August dividend, redeemed $55,000 of their bonds, added $210,227 to the renewal and improvement of their roadway, equipment, &c., (outside of construction cost,) and leave the undivided income $193,737, against $153,720 in May. The forthcoming report [illegible] the operations of the eight months.

"Table "A" of the Secretary's report shows the gross earnings of the Road for the past eight months to have been ... $1,54[illegible]

Amount received for Interest		[illegible]
The surplus on the 1st May, 1857, was		153,720 [illegible]
Total		$1,705,[illegible]
The expenses for the same time have been	$921,251 82	
Interest on Bonds	139,382 44	
Dividend of August last, 5 ⅌ cent	381,115 00—	$1,442,[illegible]
Leaving a surplus of		$[illegible]
This account, however, has been charged with the amount of the improvement account "F"	$210,227 34	
And the cost of $50,000 of the 2d-mortgage Bonds for the Sinking Fund installment, due Nov. 1	36,732 50—	$246,959 84
Leaving a net surplus of		$103,727 32
The whole amount of second-mortgage Bonds purchased and cancelled for Sinking Fund purposes, as shown by table "A," also added		$153,000 00
Makes an actual surplus		$[illegible]

"The balance of $103,727 32 above would be the sum against which to charge cash dividends, had the money all been in hand."

The Report adds:

"The net earnings, however, for the eight months, unincumbered by any extraordinary expenditure, are as follows:

Gross earnings of the roads		$1,640,306 04
Interest received		[illegible]
		$1,641,[illegible]
Less amount charged for operating expenses	$921,251 82	
Less eight months' interest on funded debt	181,954 05—	1,103,205 87
Balance		$538,[illegible] 46
To which should be added (for the reasons hereinafter stated), the actual improvement made in the track since 1st May last	$93,092 50	
And in the rolling stock	52,067 00—	145,159 50
Showing the net earnings for eight months to have been		$683,632 96

"If the track and rolling stock had been maintained only in as good condition as they were on the 1st of May, the net earnings for the eight months would have been equal to 11 ⅌ cent. on the capital stock of the Company, and for the year would probably be about equal to 13 ⅌ cent.

"The estimated net earnings for January, added to the net cash and cash assets on hand, are not sufficient, in the opinion of the Directors, to warrant them in declaring a dividend in February, as usual.

"The Directors deeply regret the circumstances which have compelled them, for the first time in the history of the undertaking, to postpone one of the semi-annual dividends; and although many of the Stockholders may have been prepared for this result, by the published statements of the great falling off in the business of our road, as well as that of all other roads in this vicinity, yet the Directors feel themselves called upon to explain, with more detail than usual, the actual condition of Company and the circumstances alluded to, so that the Stockholders may be enabled to judge, as fully as themselves, of the true value of their property. * * * *

"The following table shows the earnings for each month, from August to December, and the extent of the reduction in the force employed. An estimate (nearly accurate) for January is also added:

Months.	Earnings.	No. of Persons Employed.	Amount of Pay Rolls.
August	$172,465	1,904	$68,318
September	250,354	1,807	66,509
October	253,538	1,651	61,255
November	175,167	1,464	49,881
December	86,635	825	33,921
January, (estimated)	85,000	723	27,864

"The quantity of material used during the above period has also been much reduced, but engagements which had been entered into previously, in view of a large amount of Fall business, have caused a greater accumulation of some of the articles than was necessary to carry on the operations of the road. The present inventory shows the value of the materials now on hand to be $476,683 15, which is an increase of $60,578 50 in value over the inventory which was made on the 1st of May last."

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$154,272 94
Payments	150,240 78
Balance	3,379,705 56

The Receipts include $66,000 from Customs.

The Payments include $45,000 California drafts.

The following are the officers of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road for the current year: President, John Catlin; Vice-President, H. Crocker; Secretary, Wm. Tainter; Auditor, A. G. Miller, Jr.; Treasurer, C. H. Williams; General-Superintendent, Wm. Jervis.

We annex a statement of amount of California treasure transported by Wells, Fargo & Co., during the year ending Dec. 31, 1857:

Amount of treasure received at San Francisco Office from interior of California	$46,847,148
Treasure transported from San Francisco to the interior of California	12,997,229
Total	$59,844,377

The following is a comparison of the weekly statements of the several Philadelphia Banks named below:

KENSINGTON BANK.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$619,630	$715,174
Specie	114,259	116,707
Due from Banks	9,755	10,040
Circulation	86,600	86,140
Deposits and Bank balances	350,641	342,026

BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$595,816	$597,665
Specie	148,793	140,392
Circulation	22,900	24,400
Due from other Banks	63,212	91,848
Deposits and Bank balances	462,555	475,415

BANK OF COMMERCE.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$586,434	$622,830
Specie	170,676	207,426
Due from other Banks	123,525	95,312
Circulation	90,760	92,660
Deposits and Bank balances	474,410	507,186

TRADESMEN'S BANK.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$461,844	$439,884
Specie	131,230	108,142
Due from other Banks	11,909	25,906
Circulation	46,420	52,050
Deposits and Bank balances	417,227	382,020

CONSOLIDATION BANK.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$344,617	$341,408
Specie	61,078	50,786
Due from other Banks	31,860	28,937
Circulation	19,945	22,500
Deposits and Bank balances	176,104	162,407

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the month of January, 1858, were ... $54,181 62

For the same month last year ... 36,691 71

Increase ... $17,489 91

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Feb. 6.	Loans. Jan. 30.	Specie. Feb. 6.	Specie. Jan. 30.
Citizens' Bank	2,967,772	2,976,716	1,856,881	1,728,910
Canal Bank	1,433,009	1,329,128	1,066,061	1,270,852
Louisiana	2,833,196	2,949,027	2,949,169	2,871,861
Louisiana State	2,471,863	2,500,772	2,933,565	2,773,027
Mech. & Trad.	483,303	404,787	382,689	437,045
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,116,378	1,167,424	573,237	496,084
Southern Bank	293,741	278,514	252,720	300,874
Union Bank	936,033	952,949	312,497	294,021
Bk. of J. Robb	390,552	388,530	234,247	223,165
Crescent City	489,919	484,553	290,863	186,469
Bk. of America	75,182	56,736	260,641	221,514
Total	14,469,931	14,674,437	14,107,396	12,804,744
	Decrease	$184,315	Increase	$[illegible]

Banks.	Circulation. Feb. 6.	Circulation. Jan. 30.	Deposits. Feb. 6.	Deposits. Jan. 30.
Citizens' Bank	1,424,365	1,258,260	2,023,466	2,000,403
Canal Bank	466,645	510,780	982,396	993,875
Louisiana	580,209	596,874	3,626,319	3,453,299
Louisiana State	1,209,660	1,120,160	4,188,939	4,112,609
Mech. & Traders'	104,120	98,775	481,353	462,951
Bk. of N. Orleans	309,490	260,375	662,029	639,526
Southern Bank	178,187	170,607	269,154	261,523
Union Bank	304,890	269,808	823,385	860,287
Bank of J. Robb	310,930	313,070	217,469	207,927
Crescent City	27,270	25,285	180,663	115,437
Bk. of America	86,760	75,660	252,978	261,795
Total	5,057,906	4,908,071	14,559,408	14,069,657
	Increase	$[illegible]	Increase	$[illegible]

Banks.	Exchange. Feb. 6.	Exchange. Jan. 30.	Due Dist. Banks. Feb. 6.	Due Dist. Banks. Jan. 30.
Citizens' Bank	1,344,327	1,333,044	369,779	375,796
Canal Bank	1,567,013	1,339,114	130,345	130,355
Louisiana	818,515	687,432	467,469	524,898
Louisiana State	732,896	728,162	393,587	365,421
Mech. & Traders'	206,176	97,007	23,706	36,982
Bk. New-Orleans	386,491	358,473	32,986	36,883
Southern Bank	740,846	686,072		
Union Bank	303,321	290,696	19,461	
Bank of J. Robb	56,186	36,625	22,989	24,191
Total	5,994,781	5,549,130	1,256,068	1,379,991
	Increase	$[illegible]	Decrease	$[illegible]

Philadelphia Bank Statement.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 15.

Our Bank Statement for the week ending to-day, as compared with that of the previous week, shows the following:

Decrease in Loans	$367,500
Decrease in Deposits	17,000
Increase in Specie	155,000
Increase in Circulation	[illegible]

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 13.

Name of Bank.	Ave. am't of Loans & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circulation.	Ave. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commonw'th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Traders' Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. B'g Ass'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Loans	$103,783,300	Circulation	$6,607,271
Specie	30,226,275	Deposits	84,229,492

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	Feb. 6.		Feb. 6.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,485,000	Manhattan Co.	4,557,067
Artisans' Bank	729,806	Marine Bank	761,612
Atlantic Bank	480,516	Market Bank	1,486,008
Bk. of America	4,396,845	Mechanics' Bank	5,373,930
Bk. of Commerce	16,971,779	Mech. B'g Asso'n	462,916
Bk. of Commonw'th	915,008	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	645,312
Bk. of New-York	2,397,610	Mercantile Bank	1,971,450
Bk. of N. America	1,567,746	Merchants' Bank	3,736,749
Bk. of Republic	3,568,670	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,673,816
Bk. St. New-York	3,426,381	Metropolitan Bank	6,301,292
Broadway Bank	1,982,374	Nassau Bank	1,264,430
Bull's Head Bank	208,138	National Bank	2,318,141
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,319,947	N. Y. County Bk.	297,308
Chatham Bank	444,837	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	309,928
Chemical Bank	1,680,405	N. Y. Exch. Bank	354,556
Citizens' Bank	899,302	Ocean Bank	1,381,797
City Bank	1,677,227	Oriental Bank	465,377
Continental Bank	2,783,330	Pacific Bank	891,048
Corn Exch. Bank	1,320,494	Park Bank	2,386,688
Fulton Bank	1,470,448	People's Bank	467,046
Greenwich Bank	545,167	Phenix Bank	2,683,464
Grocers' Bank	276,289	St. Nicholas Bank	909,210
Hanover Bank	1,333,707	Seventh Ward Bk.	982,607
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,117,567	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,513,107
Irving Bank	682,508	Tradesmen's Bank	1,072,816
Leather Man. Bk.	1,706,947	Union Bank	2,336,849
Total			$103,602,932

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 15.

Breadstuffs are weaker under the steamers news, but no quotable decline can be noted. Flour dull; Ohio extra $5. Wheat quiet; red $1@$1 05; white $1 25@$1 27. Corn is quiet; sales of 25,000 bushels at 59c. Whisky is firm at 20½c.@21c. Quercitron Bark is scarce at $29.

Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 15.

Flour dull, and a little weaker. Ohio Superfine, $4 44; Howard-street Ohio, $4 37½@$4 44. Wheat steady; Red, $1@$1 04; White, $1 15@$1 20. Receipts very light. Corn firmer; White, 56c.; Yellow, 57c. Cloverseed dull, at $5 25 ⅌ bushel. Whisky in good demand and firmer, at 21½c. for City, and 22c.@22½c. for Ohio. Provisions buoyant; Bulk Pork advanced 1s.@2s.; Mess, $16@$16 50. Lard ½c. better; Western, 10c.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 15.

The *Niagara's* advices were received here this morning, and published exclusively in the regular evening editions of the Associated Press, but had no effect upon the Cotton Market. The sales, to-day, foot up 2,000 bales, the market closing quiet. Sugar firm. Molasses, 23c.@24c. Flour, $4 37½@$4 50. Bulk Meats active. Bacon—Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Hams, 7c.@7½c. Lard, in bbls., 9½c.@10c. Other articles generally unchanged.

Cincinnati, Monday, Feb. 15.

Mess Pork, $15 50; Lard, 9½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 5¾c.; Bacon Shoulders 7c., and Sides 8c., with more buyers than sellers at these rates. Hogs are still coming; packing will not close for ten days. Whisky declined to 17¾c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Monday.—First Board.—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage, 85; $1,500 Lehigh Loan, 94; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63½; 1 Lehigh Scrip, 40½; 500 New-Granada, ¾; 100 New-Creek, ¾; 11 Norristown Railroad, 52½; 15 do., 52½; 100 Lehigh Zinc, ¾; 45 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 19; 104 Reading Railroad, 27½; 24 do., 28; 200 do., 28¼; 126 Elmira Railroad, 11½; 350 Long Island Railroad, 12¾; 50 do., 12; 12 Catawissa Railroad, 7¼; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼; 10 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10¾; 325 do., 10¼; 20 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54; 50 Chester Valley Railroad, 3¾; 11 City Bank, 45¼; 100 Girard Bank, 10.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112; Philadelphia 6s, 91¾@91¼; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad 91½@92; Philadelphia 6s, new, 97@97¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 87@87¼; Reading Railroad, 27¾@28; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 15¼@16½; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 86; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 70¼@70¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 44¾@44½; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 7s, 96; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 85@86; Morris Canal Consolidated, 50¾@51; Morris Canal Preferred, 93½@93¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59¾@60; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 60¾@61¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10¾@11; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18¾@19; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 11½@11¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 51@53; Long Island, 12¾@12¼; Girard Bank, 9¾@10; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 57¾@58¼; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10¼@10¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 62¾@63; New-Creek, ¾@1; Catawissa Railroad 7¼@8.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 18
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 27

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 6
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 6
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 10
America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 13

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Philadelphia	New-York	Havana	Feb. 17
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Feb. 20
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 5

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—C. A. Lowber, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Townsend, Capt. McKeller, R. Cabo, M. Dahl, S. G. Randall, A. S. Malley, W. Ebnich, M. Oliver, G. Ignacio, G. Smith, C. Hegeman, G. Beebee and sister, M. Gennis, J. L. Estheaux, J. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall, A. Oeval, A. Mairu, P. Prius, H. Frohlich, C. Yochner, C. Winslo.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—C. F. Jackson, Geo. Clemons, H. Brady, T. A. Brandof, Miss S. Jackson, Lieut. Moore, U. S. N., Geo. Hodges, E. G. Roberts, Mrs. Blits, A. Happaburgh, B. Nye, 3 children and servant, Miss H. Nye, E. S. Parsen, Miss Parsen, A. L. Ludlow, V. G. Hall, G. W. Lockhart—and 25 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Portsmouth, &c.—J. N. Croft, J. McArthur, Jr., Oscar M. Thomas, Geo. Anderson, Wm. Ellenborough, W. Hogte, A. W. Redding, John Madison, W. D. Jackson, R. Y. Baker, Lieut. J. H. North, U. S. N.—and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 53 | Sun sets..... 5 36 | Moon rises.. 6 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 36 | Gov. Island. 10 24 | Hell Gate...11 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 15.

Cleared.

Ship Glad Tidings, Nelson, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Bark Lamartine, Anderson, Charleston, E. W. Trundy.

Brigs G. T. Ward, Hubbard, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Laurel, (Br.) McDougal, Manzanilla, Smith & Bull; Amor, (Sar.) Kasselholm, Bristol, Henninger, Kuller & Gosling; Jno. Richards, Churchill, Darien, Draper & Devlin.

Schooners Yorktown, Wogion, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Alice, Howell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; E. C. Smith, Smith, Gloucester, Krumer & Hall; Lucy Ames, Bridges, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Philadelphia, Bogers, New-Orleans Feb. 5, and Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Left at Havana, U. S. frigate Wabash, all well on board. She was received with the greatest attention by the authorities.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 53 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 1 P. M., 75 miles N. of Hatteras, signalized steamer State of Georgia, for Savannah; at 2 P. M., signalized steamship Nashville, from New-York for Charleston. The C. has had strong head winds the entire passage.

Ship Independence, Haskell, Macao Aug. 26, with teas, silks, &c., to F. Hathaway. Left Anjier Nov. 6, passed Cape Good Hope Dec. 10. Left St. Helena Dec. 20. Sailed in co. from St. Helena with ship Western Ocean, for Philadelphia. Jan. 20, lat. 20 20, lon. 57, passed a steamship steering W. by S. The I. has been 90 ds. fm. Java Head.

Bark Panama, Graves, Rio Janeiro Dec. 19, with coffee to Bradshaw, Jordan & Co. Experienced heavy weather; been 22 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy N. and W. gales, split sails, &c. Feb. 11, lat. 38 51, lon. 71 49, saw bark J. H. Stephenson, steering N. W. The P. brings a mail of 1,360 letters, 800 of which are from the Squadron.

Brig Mary Emily, (of New-Haven,) Townsley, Para Jan. 31, with rubber, nuts, &c., to Hotchkiss Bros., of [illegible]

Bay Barge, [illegible] ... Bark Fortune, (Port.) Soares, Oporto 59 ds., with wines to [illegible]. Brig Cecilia, (Br.) [illegible] ... Schr. Caroline, Chase, Saco, 9 ds., with lumber to [illegible] & Co.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River, with [illegible]. Schr. T. L. Crocker, Brisby, Philadelphia, for [illegible]. Schr. Wm. H. Dewitt, Gifford, Westport, &c. Schr. W. A. Griffin, Brightman, Fall River. Schr. Gertrude Horton, Myers, Rockland for [illegible]. Schr. [illegible] Oman, May, Boston for Philadelphia. Schr. [illegible] Holliday, Wills, Boston, with mdse. Schr. J. H. Mahanan, Walsh, Gloucester. Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 20 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell. Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia with mdse. to J. T. Sanford.

WIND—Sunrise, W. S. W.; meridian, N. W. and fresh; sunset, do.

BELOW—1 bark.

Sailed.

Ship Phantom, Peterson, San Francisco; [illegible] Fletcher, London; Glad Tidings, Nelson, New-Orleans; American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool; [illegible] Pettengill, Richmond; Robert Hasty, (Br.) [illegible]; schr. Seaman's Pride, (Br.) [illegible] Alec, barks Cienfuegos, Green, [illegible] Washington, Galveston; brigs G. T. Ward, [illegible] bile; Orician, Lord, St. Jago Cuba; schr. [illegible] ry, Savannah.

Memoranda.

The steamtug Webb, Capt. [illegible], came up to the City last evening, having in tow the bark [illegible] from Rio. Capt. H. also succeeded [illegible], and an unknown ship.

Disasters, &c.

Ashore, Feb. 15—The ship ashore on Brigantine Shoals proves to be the Flying Dutchman, Hard, from San Francisco bound to New-York. She lies [illegible] hold.—By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

The Flying Dutchman is owned by [illegible], Esq. of this City, and was built by W. H. Webb in 1852, 1,200 tons register, rates A 1, and valued at $[illegible], freight $25,000, and cargo, $150,000, insured in Wall-st.

During the heavy N. W. blow of yesterday, the schr. Wm. Reinhone, Dowd, for New-Orleans, [illegible] mud near Red Hook Point, and up to last night had not succeeded in getting off.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Feb. 15—Arr. in the Roads on Saturday, ship John Milton, (of New-Bedford,) 80 ds. from Callao.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 23, lat. 17 13 N., lon. 54 20, ship John Milton, (of New-Bedford,) 65 ds. from Callao for Hampton Roads.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, Dec. 20, U. S. ship Dale; ship Fletcher, (whaler, of New-Bedford,) bound home; bark [illegible], (whaler, of New-London,) on a cruise.

Whalers.

Arr. at Honolulu Dec. 9, bark Fanny, [illegible], Lahaina; 10th, ship Northern Light, from Hilo; [illegible] barks Wavelet, Swain, from Hilo; Mary Frazier, [illegible] from Lahaina.

Sld. Dec. 10, ships Braganza, Jackson, for [illegible] Bay; 10th, Montauk, French, Ocean [illegible] Greenport; 11th, bark Phenix, Hinckley, to cruise; [illegible] Venice, Gardner, New-London, Minerva, [illegible] Parachute, Covey, do.; 10th, Waverley, West, New-Bedford; 14th, Kutusoff, Wing, cruise; [illegible] Drew, do.; Oahu, Pellibor, do.; Cora, [illegible] and bones; South Boston, Randolph, Fairhaven; [illegible] Northern Light, Chapel, Ascension; [illegible] to cruise; bark Behring, Morse, New-Bedford.

At Honolulu, Dec. 24, ships Sheffield, [illegible] Seaman, Norton, India, Long, Condor, [illegible] Commodore, Chandler; Wood [illegible] Eldridge; barks Cynthia, Sherman, [illegible] Italy, Babcock, Isabella, Lyons; [illegible] ay, Beadry; Faith, Wood.

Off Cape Verd Islands Nov. 1, John Wells, [illegible], N. B., all well—clean.

Off St. Helena, Nov. 18, John A. Robb, Baker, F. H.—clean.

At Granada, Jan. 2, Mountain King, Farwell, (of Provincetown,) 16 ds. from the Coast of Africa, [illegible] sperm; R. E. Good, do., 4 barrels black [illegible]. Capt. Farwell reports—left at Cinta Bay Dec. 10, Empress, (of New-Bedford,) 14 whales; [illegible] whales—had gone to the Canaries to [illegible] anchor; "Water Witch, of Boston, [illegible] 11th. Ezekel, off Cintra, with 200 sperm and [illegible] bound to Cintra Bay to divide 125 barrels of [illegible] they took in co. with Watchman, of Nantucket; [illegible] Gorce Bay, F. Bunchiala, of Provincetown, 110 whale; V. H. Hill do. 90 sperm, 30 black fish; Wm. Martin, of Orleans, nothing since the left Bermuda; "Silver Cloud," 210 whale; John E. Smith, of New-London, 110 whale; Spoke Dec. 12, off Cape Barbas, N. D. Chase, of Beverly, clean; 18th, at Cape Blanco, Rothschild, of Orleans, [illegible] sperm. Capt. Farwell writes: "There has been a continual gale since I arrived here. There have been no whales here as yet, and we do not look for much before the 1st of February."

Spoken—In Ochotsk Sea, Aug. 27, Gazelle, [illegible], N. B., oil not reported.

Off Brava, Oct. 27, Europa, Manter, Edgartown, all well, [illegible] reported.

Nov. 28, lat. 29 30, lon. 123 W., ship Newburyport, Crandall, [illegible] whale; 20th, Tamerlane, Robinson, and 30th, Sharon, King—all from the Sandwich Islands.

The ship Daniel Wood, which had hauled into the dock foot of Chamber's wharf, and [illegible] by the [illegible] in order to reabsorb the bow, was, on Sunday last, [illegible] to be aground amidships, and looking badly [illegible] the rudder case. After a good deal of exertion, she [illegible] got into deep water at an early hour on Monday [illegible] without damage.—[Honolulu Com. Adv., Dec. 26.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260

"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from [illegible] to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 6c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200

We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,

SMOKED HAMS, SMOKED SHOULDERS, SMOKED BEEF, PRIME LEAF LARD, MESS PORK, PRIME PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st., near the Erie Railroad Depot.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The subscribers offer for sale or to rent their mill, situated in North Bennington, Vt., and on the Railroads, 30 miles east of Troy, N. Y. Said Mill was built 4 years ago, is now running and in complete order, and has all the fixtures for making hanging, print, and book paper. To any one wishing to purchase it, will be sold low, and terms of payment made easy. A large portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address the subscribers, at North Bennington, Vt. THATCHER & WELLING.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale Grocery and Commission business, with a good class of near-by and Western customers, would sell their stock and lease of store, and goodwill of the business. Address Box 2,[illegible], Post-Office.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Store to let and fixtures for sale of an old-established store, on Broadway. Address BROADWAY JEWELER, Times office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 88 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN—EASTERN DISTRICT.—At a meeting held at Peck-slip Hotel, [illegible] South 7th and 1st sts., by the citizens of the Eastern District, in relation to the decease of George H. [illegible], a series of resolutions were passed [illegible] the family of the deceased in his sudden taking off by the hand of an assassin. It was further resolved that the citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn be requested to meet at the above place, at 12½ o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, 16th inst., to attend the funeral of the deceased. By order of the Committee.

ADNER C. [illegible], Chairman.

Wm. M. [illegible], Secretary.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—G. GOODMAN & CO., No. 33 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

Wrapping Papers.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching Powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

"WHAT CHEER" YEAST CAKES.

Made of pure hops. Every family can have for one cent enough fresh yeast for a batch of bread. The cakes are sold at all the principal grocery stores at 12 cents per dozen. Dealers supplied at the wholesale depot of B. W. Smith, No. 334 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 20,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

J. & H. HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, playing cards, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates to order. Country merchants invited to call.